THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

The following are the details of the news from South and Central America brought by the steamer Alaska, which left Aspinwall on July 23:

Paraguayan War—Movements of Lopez—Hopes of the Paraguayans.

Accounts from the Rio Plata state that the position of Lopez is impregnable. He has eight thousand robust and well-disciplined men under arms, besides four thousand youths. The inhabitants have for the most part retreated to the interior. Lopez is exploring his iron mines. Near these mines is the arsenal in which cannon are being cast. Besides the fortifications which have already been built, other intrenchments in the interior are being made.

The Paraguayan officers declare that, in their opinion, the war will last ten years longer. The Paraguayans are determined to fight to the last man. At Asuncion and other points occupied by the allies, there is no other but Brazilian authority. The apparent object of Brazil is to imperceptibly absorb Paraguay by a protracted siege or by the expatriation of her sons.

Affairs in Chili—A Protestant Church—A Rich Silver Lode.

Another disastrous fire had occurred in Valparaiso, which destroyed considerable property. An event of great significance took place in Santiago on the 29th ult.: this was the opening of a Spanish Protestant Church, and although in Valparaiso Protestant Church service in the English language has been performed for years—for the pre-eminently Catholic city of Santiago this must be indeed deemed a great event, signifying the final triumph of a principle.

Smallpox has made its appearance to a rather alarming extent in some parts of Valparaiso.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the reported discovery of a silver lode on the Cerro del Encanto, situated on the Laguna estate and distant from Valparaiso about ten miles. The lode is described as being upward of a metre in width, and it is predicted that at a short depth from the surface it will prove double that width. A small quantity of the ore assayed at the mint gave a "ley" of 106 marks to the "cajon" of 62 quintals. Fabulous prices are being asked for shares in the mine.

Affairs in Peru—The Rebuilding of Arequipa.

Great interest is manifested in Lima in relation to the guano trade.

The armament is at last taken out of the corvette America, driven a mile inland during the sea inundation in August last, and her hull is breaking up and crumbling to pieces.

From Arequipa we learn that the reconstruction of the city is going on with less activity than might be desirable; that earthquakes are again of frequent occurrence, and that the people are a good deal afraid at the terrible predictions of the German astronomer, M. Falb, which shows that ignorance and superstitious terror are still considerably rampant in that devoted locality.

Central America—Tranquillity of Guatemala.

Since our last news from this republic announcing the defeat and flight of Serapio Cruz tranquillity has remained undisturbed, and the Governors of the frontier departments have taken the necessary steps to prevent any further trouble.

Salvador—Another Eruption of Izalco.

Another severe eruption of Izalco occurred on the 17th of June. The eruption of lava continued during the entire day. A perfect rain of dust poured upon San Salvador with such force that in two minutes it had covered the roofs of houses and the streets, leaving the people in the dark, a circumstance that created much alarm among those who understood the danger in the event of the descension continuing. Fortunately, however, the thick cloud with the utmost rapidity changed its course toward the port of Acajutla, where it was seen coming down in enormous quantities, covering the horizon on the south. During the night the immense quantity of fire that is visible rushing out of the volcano was perfectly wonderful, as also the variety of lights that are seen with the naked eye at a distance of four leagues. The direction of the current is on to the Ceniza river, and therefore the city of Izalco is thus far safe.

Nicaragua—A Revolution in Prospect.

After ten years of comparative quiet, our little republic is indulging in civil war. The administration of President Guzman, who has now held office two years and eight months, has failed to give satisfaction to General Martinez and his political friends, who held power for ten years previous to the present administration. The politics of the State are divided somewhat geographically—North and South. The revolutionists are the Northern, or Leon faction. On the 26th ult. all the important points in the north part of the State were taken, without resistance, by the revolutionists. They have put about 1000 men in the field, and are moving on Managua, the capital. From this point—the north—it now looks probable that the result will be the speedy downfall of the Guzman administration.

Personalities.

—Both the Rizarelli brothers fell recently while performing the trapeze act at McVickar's Theatre, Chicago. Their lives were saved by the net spread underneath.

—The Empress Eugenie is preparing for her journey in the East. She will remain about twelve days in Constantinople, in the midst of the fetes to be celebrated in her honor, both in the capital and on the banks of the Bosphorus.

—Napoleon III has always in his bureau blank forms of decrees signed by all his ministers. It was by this means that he was enabled to remit to M. Schneider, for the *Journal Officiel*, a copy of the decree of prorogation with the signature of M. Rouher.

—State Senators Pinchbeck and Antoine, of Louisiana, arrived in Chicago on the 28th inst. At Indianapolis they were enthusiastically received by the colored people, and their friends of Chicago propose to pay them similar honors on Monday or Tuesday.

—At the recent fete in Paris a diplomatist said to the Empress Eugenie, "Why is it that a reception or a fete at Paris is so different from the ceremony elsewhere?" "Impossible to answer, Excellency," she replied; "perhaps it is that we like our friends and our friends like us."

—A friend of Colonel Yerger, who writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* in his defense, and endeavors to show that for years past he has been insane, says:—"When conscription was the law of our necessity Colonel Yerger forsook his friends, sought shelter at the Federal headquarters at Vicksburg, and betrayed cowardice and disloyalty to his section by telling all he knew of the Confederate movements."

—A Swedenborgian named Parker is attracting some notice in Toronto by the relation of his curious spiritual experiences. He declares that he was taken up into Heaven, which is divided into zones like the earth. The frigid zone is peopled by Unitarians, who wear lions' skins on their heads, tigers' skins on their bodies, and bears' skins on their feet, and ride in chariots of ice drawn by horses without any tails.

—Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has ordered a flag which he purposes to present to Miss Ida Lewis. It is about three feet long and one and a half wide. It is made of white silk, trimmed with red, and with a gilt stripe around it. On one end is a circle with an oil painting of Miss Lewis in the act of rescuing two men from drowning. In the foreground is the Lime Rock House, and in the distance is a sail-boat, swamped, with two men clinging to it, and a boy who is struggling in the water, while in the centre is Miss Lewis in a boat alone, without hat or shawl, pulling to the rescue. At the other end is the name "Rescue," in gilt letters. The whole is in an elegantly-carved frame of black walnut and gilt.

BUTLER.

His Letter Expounding the Justice of the Virginia Test-Oath.

The following is the full text of the letter concerning the test oath, which was addressed by General B. F. Butler to a distinguished citizen of Virginia:—

BAY VIEW, NEAR GLOUCESTER, July 26, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—Your letter reaches me at the seaside, where I have no books for consultation, and as to the precedents have to rely entirely upon my memory.

The question you present, as I understand it, is this:—In the Virginia election a portion of the members of the Legislature elected cannot take the oath, which is a necessary qualification to their seats; and this legal disability was known to the voters at the time they were elected. Under those circumstances they being refused their seats, is the next highest candidate voted for on the list eligible? This question has not always received a uniform ruling in parliamentary bodies. In the celebrated case of Wilkes and Suttrell, after Wilkes had been expelled from Parliament because of an alleged inability to take his seat, although he was returned at the next election by nine-tenths of all the votes thrown, yet the House of Commons seated his opponent, Colonel Suttrell, who had but a mere handful of votes. It will be observed, however, that this was not done until the second time Wilkes had been unseated, the House assuming that their action was notice to every voter.

This decision has been pretty nearly uniformly held where the disability was a legal and continued one, which would render the person unfit to sit in the body to which he was returned at any future time. Is this the case with the legal disability of some of the members elect to the Virginia Legislature? That disqualification is usually denominated an inability to take the test oath. Stating it in that way, it would hardly seem that a moral or conscientious scruple of the member as to taking an oath would or could be so generally known to the electors as to make it proper that their vote for him should be considered so far in defiance of the law of the land that their votes should be held for nought and set aside. But when we remember that this disqualification or disability to take the test oath is, in fact, that the members elect have committed overt acts of treason against the United States, and many of them are in the condition of paroled prisoners of war, and that the Reconstruction acts have precisely made that status of a candidate an absolute disqualification, and that that has been done over and over again by Congress, it would seem very clear that the elector who chooses for his representative such a man ought to take the consequences of his own act and have his vote rejected as if he had thrown it for a person actually dead—as many of these men would have been if they had had their deserts—or *civiliter mortui* as all of these men are until relieved by the legislative power which has imposed the disability.

My opinion, therefore, would be, and in that I am quite clear, that it is within the power of the Government and within the requirements of the laws of Congress, if administered in their integrity, to set aside these men who cannot take the test oath because of their participation in the Rebellion, and that men who did not so participate, and who lost the votes of the electors because of their adherence to the Union, should be admitted to their seats as being the choice of the only men voting who did not prefer a traitor to the Government to a loyal man for his representative.

I have thus far examined the question only in its legal relations. Of course we shall hear much of the necessity of conciliation, and of the necessity of the policy of reconciliation, and of allowing those who "accept the situation," as the phrase is, to take part in the government. But that conciliation—that policy of reconciliation—that permission to those who forfeited their rights to resume them, or, in other words, the reconferring of civil rights upon them—must emanate from Congress, and not from the Executive; and whatever Congress may do upon the subject, it is clear to my mind that executive officers, as well as every other citizen, can have but one duty, and that is to obey the law; and the law and its consequences seem to me equally clear, as I have before stated. When the matter shall come before Congress, then after full examination of the condition of the Southern States, after the evidence shall be heard, whether those men do in good faith accept the situation or take advantage of the ballot-box to do that which they could not do with the bayonet—*i. e.*, successfully oppose the Government—when it shall fully appear that the Rebellion indeed is ended, I may be quite of opinion that the law of Congress should be repealed, and be ready to vote therefor. But until that time I think this law, like every other law of Congress, should be executed.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

De Rodas' Contempt for the Volunteers.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent writes from Havana, July 23, as follows:—

General De Rodas has lately been giving decided indications of his contempt for the leaders of the volunteers, and most especially of General Espinar, who permitted himself to be installed in the Captain-General's chair as Dulce's successor. Various other things indicate that the conflict is, each day, growing to a close, and De Rodas, or the representative of the government, must go under or bring to the dust the would-be leaders and "saviors of the island." The beginning of the end may be reached on the occasion of Espinar's departure for Spain, but whether so or not, it must speedily happen. Should the Governor-General go down in the struggle, there could arise nothing but the most unprecedented anarchy. The "saviors of the island" would under no circumstances agree to accept another Captain-General coming from Spain, and nominated by the present Ministry; and, on the other hand, should De Rodas be brought into actual conflict with these paper warriors, and get the advantage, there would be such elements of disturbance that he would be powerless to do anything. The Captain-General knows the situation, and has asked of the authorities at Madrid a concession of power to propose autonomy to the Cubans. Failing in this, he evidently considers the field lost.

Looking at all the surrounding circumstances, it is almost certain that not only De Rodas but Dulce, Prim, Serrano & Co. would gladly carry out the policy herein foreshadowed. The only real difficulty is this:—Can the present Ministry retain power after having consented to a sale of the island? The matter is being discussed in the higher and better circles of society here, and the project is gaining supporters day by day. The great opposition comes from the officeholders, whose bread and meat would, in such event, have to be gained on the soil of old Spain.

It is more, much more than probable, that De Rodas will advise the Government to do as Dulce has already advised it, viz., sell out the island to the natives, taking a guarantee from the United States. Public opinion is undergoing a change in Spain, and it is confidently believed that the scheme will succeed. The Spanish Minister, Roberts, is announced as soon to visit the island, and, doubtless, it is with a view of seeing what would be the best steps to be taken with respect to this matter.

The Liberators in New York.

The *Tribune* of this morning says:—

The greater portion of the released filibusters are still wandering over the city. They are said to have received directions to wait around for a few days. It is rumored that another expedition is being organized here, but it may be considered certain that no more will depart direct from this port to Cuba. The Junta are acting with unanimity and caution, and Spanish spies will find it more difficult in future to worm out the secrets of the Cuban patriots. The Junta and Colonels Ryan and Currier have, it appears, dissolved connection, since the former commander failed to disband his troops on Gardiner's Island, when directed to do so by the Junta. Colonel Byron will, probably, be the leader of any future movement.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	210½	Pacific M. S.	84½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	79¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	89¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107¾	Adams Express.	59½
Chi. and N. W. com.	85¾	Wells, Fargo.	20
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	56¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	114½	Gold	136½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	103	Market steady.	

TENNESSEE.

Review of the Situation from a Senter Standpoint.

In the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondence we find the following:—

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ex-Supervisor Noah and one of the Congressional delegation of Tennessee arrived in this city yesterday direct from that State. Both these gentlemen are strong Republicans, and partisans of Governor Senter. They report the present campaign in their State the most active witnessed there for many years. They seem to regard Senter's election a foregone conclusion, and estimate his majority at 40,000. Some of his supporters did expect a majority of 75,000, based upon the supposition that he would more than divide the suffrage of East Tennessee with Stokes, and would receive at least one-third of the colored vote. Recent developments, however, may seriously reduce this estimate, although his majority will undoubtedly exceed that received by General Grant. As to the motives which induced so many Republicans to favor General Senter's nomination and election in opposition to General Stokes, they say when Senter, by virtue of his position as Speaker of the Senate, succeeded Governor Brownlow, whose election to the United States Senate vacated the Gubernatorial chair, it was, upon due deliberation, thought prudent and just to continue him in office as a measure of safety to the Republican party. As Governor he possessed the power of controlling the registration of voters under the franchise law, which authority, if judiciously exercised would undoubtedly secure a Republican Legislature, and consequently the selection of a Republican Senator as a successor to Senator Fowler. Senter was known to be liberal in his views, and friendly to the Northern-born citizens and ex-Federal soldiers and officers who had since the war made Tennessee their home.

Stokes, on the contrary, was understood to be uncertain and indifferent, and ready to affiliate with any set of men who would give him aid in accomplishing his ambitious schemes. Moreover, he had repeatedly urged that the Northern men, or "carpet-baggers," should be driven out of the country, openly boasting that he intended to wage a bitter warfare upon them.

Brownlow's election to the United States Senate was mainly owing to the support which he received from the so-called "carpet-bag" element, and Stokes, having been defeated in the nomination for Governor by Brownlow, in 1867, and subsequently for United States Senator in 1868, it can easily be understood why Stokes was so bitter against Brownlow and the "Yankees," and why these "Yankees" and Senator Brownlow support Senter's claims. Senator Brownlow's position on this question is not new. He has been impressed with the justice and necessity of extending the franchise and removing all political disabilities for nearly two years, the only question being as to the proper moment to establish an initial point in this behalf. In this he has been sustained by the views of a preponderance of the Union element.

When the reconstruction policy of Congress placed the ballot in the hands of everybody in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, and the Carolinas, and proposed to do the same for Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, it was evident that Tennessee could no longer justly disfranchise over one hundred thousand of her citizens without confessing that her restrictive laws were not based upon principle, but were framed only to secure the spoils of office—an admission that no political party could safely avow. It was not supposed that Congress and the administration of General Grant would for an instant favor a liberal policy in the ten seceding States, and an illiberal one in Tennessee.

Many Republicans of Tennessee think Governor Boutwell committed a grave error when he interfered in the political affairs of their State, particularly when it was known that Stokes had, prior to the opening of the campaign, been offered the United States Senatorship without opposition if he would not oppose Senter's election. This offer Stokes indignantly spurned, and stated that he intended to "take a lick" at both the Governorship and Senatorship, no matter what the consequences might be.

Senter's election will by no means destroy the Republican party. On the contrary, it is believed that the old line Whigs, who were anti-secessionists, will affiliate with a liberal Republican party, and that the Democrats will rally to old party lines and issues; that the "sheep" and the "goats" will separate and form distinctive parties for the next Presidential campaign; the old feuds of Tennessee politics will be revived, old scores brought up for settlement, incidents of the war revived for dispute before the people, and a general Kilkenny cat fight inaugurated for the spoils. The colored vote will perhaps be somewhat divided, but will preponderate for the Republican party, and will constitute almost the balance of power in connection with the "Yankee" element.

Besides, it is also believed that a little adversity and political physic will operate healthily upon the disordered system of Tennessee Republicanism, forcing that unity of action and concord so necessary to party success that personal feuds and individual ambition will thus give way to the public weal, and the agitators must go to the wall on both sides. It is not certain by any means that ex President Johnson will be chosen Senator, as he will be fought by his old enemies of the Whig party, as well as by the Republicans. He is, however, working hard to emulate John Quincy Adams, and proposes to die in the harness. He has wonderful pluck and energy, but the opinion is that he will be forestalled by new combinations. Gov. Senter was an old line Whig, and is not in accord with any movement calculated to place Andrew Johnson in the Senate, while Brownlow is, of course, his implacable enemy, and, if he lives, will fight him harder than ever.

ROMANTIC.

Amenities of a Foreign Summer Resort—A Duel Between Two Women.

The last number of the Paris *Moniteur* contains the following romantic story:—

"Two ladies of the world, who pass the winter season at the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean, were scaling at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 15 the gorges of the Alps, undulating towards the sea a few miles distant from Vintimiglia. Upon reaching the summit of the hill, on which are to be seen the ruins of a Roman castle, they stopped two peasant women, and induced them by means of money to serve them as witnesses in a very important operation which they said they were about to execute. The two ladies next measured the ground. One of them placed herself with her back against the ruins of the Castle of Appias, and the other placed herself before her at a distance of twenty steps. Each of the women then drew a pistol from under their cloaks. At the sight of these weapons, the peasant women uttered piercing cries, and advanced with uplifted arms to prevent the Amazons from firing at one another. But two shots were discharged at the same moment. The poor peasant women fell down, while the ladies burst into loud laughter at seeing their witnesses on the ground piteously begging them not to kill them. The ladies then reloaded the pistols and took position in front of each other, at a distance of fifteen steps. They were about to fire again, when a third witness made his appearance. He emerged from behind the wall of the ancient castle. Startled by the reports of the pistols, he had hastened to the spot from the neighboring parsonage. He urged the two rivals to make up their quarrel, and succeeded in reconciling them. A love affair was at the bottom of the strange duel."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Public Debt Statement—A Reduction of $7,435,744—Why it was not Greater.

The Cuban Revolution—Repulse of an Assault on Puerto Principe—Santiago to be Attacked.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debt Statement.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month, just issued:—

Debt bearing interest in coin, viz., bonds at 5 per cent. issued before March 3, 1864, $27,022,000; bonds at 5 per cent., 10-40s issued under act of March 3, 1864, $194,567,300; bonds of 1881 at 6 per cent., $283,677,600; 5-20 bonds at 6 per cent., $1,602,664,400; amount outstanding, $2,107,931,300; interest, $31,850,038·57. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, certificates, 3 per cent. interest, $50,810,000; navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest, $14,000,000; amount outstanding, $64,810,000, interest $1,207,700,232; debt bearing no interest, viz.: demand and legal-tender notes, $356,116,719·25; postal and fractional currency, $31,030,299·87; certificates of gold deposited, $36,725,840; amount outstanding, $423,872,859·12. Debt onwhich interest has ceased since maturity, amount outstanding, $4,790,056·64, interest, $660,784·25; total debt, principal outstanding, amount, $2,601,404,215·76; amount interest to date and coupons due not presented for payment, 33,718,523·81. Total debt, principal and interest, $2,635,122,738·57.

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Coin belonging to the Government, $66,405,770·92; coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding, $36,750,840; currency, $23,381,654·29; sinking fund in outstanding interest bonds and interest omitted and accrued thereon, $11,932,147·07; other United States coin interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon, $15,110,590. Total, $153,556,002·28.

Amount of public debt, less cash in sinking fund and purchased bonds in Treasury, $2,481,566,746·29. Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in the Treasury, on first ult., $2,489,000,480·58.

The decrease of public debt during the past month is $7,435,744·29. Decrease since March 1, 1869, $43,896,523·72.

The debt statement would have shown a still greater reduction had not the Government advanced to the Pacific Railroad during the month interest on their bonds to the amount of $1,626,861·37, and paid on the last day of the month an unusually large amount of drafts, more than two and a half millions.

The Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The public debt statement shows a reduction of the Government indebtedness during the month of July amounting to $7,435,744·29. The amount of coin in the Treasury is $66,405,770·92; coin certificates, $36,725,840. Amount of currency in the Treasury, $23,381,654·29; sinking fund, $11,932,147·07; other bonds purchassd, $15,110,590.

The reduction is less than was indicated a few days ago, for the reason that there has been advanced to the Pacific Railroad interest on their bonds amounting to $1,636,861·37, making the real reduction over $9,000,000. In addition to this, there was an excessive amount of warrants paid on Saturday, amounting in all to upwards of two and a half million of dollars.

Naval Gazette.

Commander William D. Whiting has been ordered to duty as Assistant Navigation officer at the New York Navy Yard; Master George B. Livingston is ordered to the Pacific fleet; Paymaster C. J. Emery has been detached from duty at Hong Kong, China, and ordered to settle accounts; Paymaster E. C. Doran is ordered to the Independence vice F. C. Casby, detached.

After the Illicit Distillers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Attorney-General Hoar and Commissioner Delano have had a lengthy consultation yesterday in reference to the employment of extra force to assist the revenue officers in Brooklyn, New York, to suppress a number of illicit distilleries there. Commissioner Delano thought it would be necessary to employ several hundred assistants, but the Attorney-General decided that they could not be paid out of the judiciary appropriation, and the expenses should be assumed by the Revenue Department. It was finally agreed to call upon the Secretary of the Navy for a sufficient force of marines to aid the revenue officers to bring the offending distillers to justice.

Tullock's Appointment.

The appointment of Mr. Tullock as collector of revenue for this district was made by Mr. Boutwell, and Mr. Delano had nothing whatever to do with it, as his relations with Tullock have not been of the most friendly character for some time past, the latter having rendered himself somewhat obnoxious to the Commissioner while appointment clerk. Tullock has not yet received his commission, but probably will receive it some time this week, though he will not enter upon the discharge of his duties immediately, as he has a number of matters in his present position to arrange before leaving.

Changing a Flag.

The United States steamer Severn will shortly sail for Havana, to relieve the Albany as flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Personal.

General F. T. Dent, Private Secretary to the President, is expected to return here from his Western trip in the course of a day or two.

Senator Morton will speak in Ohio on the 12th of August, at such place as the Republican Committee may select.

Drowning of Two Boys.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., August 2.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as two boys, Francis Larkin and Michael Connolly by name, employed as messengers by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, were passing over a bridge near this place, one of them, Larkin, fell into the water. Not being able to swim, Connolly immediately jumped over to attempt his rescue, and both were drowned. The bodies of both were recovered some hours after the sad accident.

FROM CUBA.

Repulse of the Attack on Puerto Principe by Five Thousand Negroes.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, August 2.—It is reported that two slavers have landed in the Cinco Villas district on account of Zulueta Marino. On Wednesday last, July 28, five thousand negro insurgents attacked Puerto Principe, making a general raid through the city. The Spanish troops, to the number of four thousand men, attacked them. A severe struggle ensued, in which the ground was contested inch by inch, the insurgents finally retiring in perfect order, having achieved the object for which they made the raid. They captured and destroyed provisions valued at $50,000, and made good their retreat. The Spaniards do not give any estimate of the patriot losses. Thirty-fou rwounded soldiers of their army were taken to the barracks. The Spaniards claim they had only eleven men killed.

Affairs at Santiago—Contemplated Attack on the City.

Patriot fears of a massacre by the volunteers have subsided. There is great dearth of provisions, and consequently great misery, at Santiago de Cuba. On Saturday, July 24, the patriot detachments which have been attacking the fortified plantations for some time past defeated the Spanish reinforcements sent to meet them. Colonel Camara, commanding the Spanish forces, was wounded, and the expedition compelled to return to the city. It is stated that as soon as their preparations are completed the patriots will positively attack Santiago de Cuba.

Expected Investment of Puerto Principe.

The negro militia that made the raid upon Puerto Principe enabled a number of families to escape from the Spaniards. The investment of Puerto Principe is expected.

Mr. Furguson, long imprisoned at Manzanillo, has obtained his release. A number of the political prisoners have also been released.

More Sequestrations.

In consequence of certain correspondence having been intercepted, more important sequestrations are expected. The sales of confiscated property will take place at auction. It is suggested that the police authorities make a registration of the slaves owned by disloyal masters. More troops are demanded from the interior, the insurgents increasing in numbers and activity.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—Thomas E. Montgomery, the druggist who compounded the medicine which caused the death of William Baunshea's child, has been held to bail in $1000, for the action of the Grand Jury.

Henrietta Nichols, the oldest colored woman in Maryland, died yesterday, aged one hundred and ten years.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., was sworn in as United States District Attorney, on Saturday, and will enter on his duties in a few days. It is believed that Judge Bond will get the assistant judgeship in the same Court.

The colored Republicans here have agreed that no further disputations be permitted amongst them on politics, and counsel unity.

The Baltimore Produce Markets.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Cotton dull, and nominally 33½c. Flour firm and in good demand; Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $8·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·55; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8·50@10·50; Western superfine; $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@8·50. Wheat firm; red, $1·55@1·65. Corn—white, $1·06@1·08. Oats, 64@65c. Rye, $1·25. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 16c. Hams, 23@24c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky quiet at $1·18.

—The fashion reporter of a New York daily paper announces that "Ida Lewis' wedding has been postponed, and her sister has just effected an engagement with Ida's *fiance's* brother." The terms are not mentioned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 2, 1869.

The Money market progresses slowly, the month of July opening and closing with few elements of ease. This morning there is not a very active demand for currency, and the applications at the banks are readily met on call and short credit at 6@7 per cent.

From the statement of the banks, which appears this afternoon, showing their condition and the transactions of the past week, we may gather information of some importance in estimating the prospects of the market during September, which is invariably an active one for money. Call loans rate at 6 and occasionally 7 per cent. on good collaterals, and the current rates of discount for the best paper cannot be quoted at less than 8@10 per cent. on the street.

Gold opened rather weak this morning, but the tendency of the premium is upward. Opening sales at 136¾; at noon 136¾.

There was a moderate business effected in stocks this morning, but prices were not so strong. State loans were inactive. Sales of City sixes were reported at 101 for the new certificates. Lehigh gold loan sold at 96¾.

The only feature in United States securities is a strong upward movement in prices.

Reading Railroad was dull and lower, selling at 48¾@48⅞1, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 56¾@56⅞; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122¾; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30⅝; 42⅜ was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 53¾ for Minehill Railroad; 56¾ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; and 37¾ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 36¾, a decline of ¼. In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares nothing was done. 19¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteeth; 58¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 29 for Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 N Jer Exemp. cash	101	100	sh	Ph & E.	b60. 30⅝
$6000 City 6s, New.	101	100	sh	Reading RR.	48⅜
$500 Leh gold 1.	97⅛	20		do.	s5. 48⅛
$6000 do.	96¾	100		do.	c. 48⅛
$4000 Sch N 6s, '82.	65	100		do.	s30. 48·44
$500 Leh R loan.	c. 87⅛	100		do.	b30. 48·81
38 sh C & Am R.	122⅜	200		do.	48¾
1 do.	Scp. 63	300		do.	s. 48⅜
22 do.	s. 122¾	50		do.	48¾
9 sh Penna R.	56⅞	10		do.	trf. 48¾
2 do.	s. 56⅞	100		do.	b3. 48¾
33 do.	s. 56¾	100		do.	s5&1. 48¾
100 sh Leh N Stk.	36¾	100		do.	b30. 48·81

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅞@124; do. 1862, 125⅛@125⅜; do. 1864, 123⅜@123⅝; do. 1865, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1865, new, 122¾@122¾; do. 1867, new, 122½@122⅝; do. 1868, 122½@122¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 115⅛@115⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 110½@110⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 136@136⅛; Silver, 130@132.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of,1881, 123⅞@124⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 125⅛@125⅜; do., 1864, 123⅛@123¾; do., Nov., 1865, 123⅜@123¾; do., July, 1865, 122⅝@122¾; do., 1867, 122⅜@122⅝; do., 1868, 122½@122⅝; 10-40s, 115¼@115⅜; Pacifics, 110⅜ bid. Gold, 136¾.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The speculation in Government bonds was active and excited, the principal operators on the 'bull' side being stock houses, who alleged their positive knowledge that Mr. Boutwell would continue his extra purchases during the month of August. The foreign quotations also became firmer. At the highest point 1862's sold at 125⅜; 1867's at 122¾, and the coupon Ten-forties at 115. The currency sixes sold at 116¼. From these prices there was a reaction in the street market on Saturday evening.

"The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad will be sold on the 4th of September at the Manchester depot, under a writ of *fieri facias* issued by the Court of Chancery at the suit of Charles J. Hendrickson and Stewart Brown, complainants, who are holders of mortgages. The entire property of the company, including the steamer Jesse Hoyt, will sold, and the branch road from Manchester to Tom's river will be disposed of, subject to the payment of the principal of certain bonds secured by mortgage given to James W. Alexander, trustee.

"Gold ranged from 137¾ to 135⅝ on extreme quotations, closing at 136¼. The decline was due to the falling off in the specie shipments for the week, which were only six hundred thousand dollars against three millions the previous week.

"Foreign exchange closed an eighth per cent. lower than it opened. The decline is due to the larger number of produce, cotton, and bond bills which came on the market. The money market was easy at six to seven per cent., with the usual exceptions at five. Prime discounts were quoted on extreme figures, from seven to eleven per cent. The weekly bank statement is unfavorable, and the changes in some instances puzzling, if not unaccountable. The loss in specie is over two millions, despite the slight shipments of the week, but it is probably due to the absence of the shipments of Saturday, July 24, in the statement of that day. The deposits have increased nearly three millions, comprising the loans, which have been increased a million, and the legal-tenders, which have increased eighteen hundred thousand dollars. The loss in reserve is $377,726, and the decrease in the excess over the legal figure $1,065,742."

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 2.—The market for beef cattle was extremely inactive to-day, and under the influence of large offerings prices declined fully 1 cent per pound from the highest point last week, without, however, causing any increased movement. We quote choice at 9@9¼c., the latter rate for an extra lot; fair to good at 8@8½c.; prime at 6½@7¾c., and common at 5@6c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 2356 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
101 Owen Smith, Western, 8@9¼.
70 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7½@9¼.
57 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6@8.
98 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9.
95 P. Hatheway, Western, 7@9.
103 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@9.
38 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
119 James McFillen, Western, 7@9.
50 E. S. Millen, Western, 7½@8½.
80 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9¼.
216 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9.
200 Mooney & Smith, Western, 6½@9¼.
70 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8½.
86 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8.
120 Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7½@8½.
90 Hope & Co., Western, 6½@8¾.
37 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7½.
25 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@8.
59 J. Clemson, Western, 7@7¾.
17 D. Branson, Chester county, 6@7½.
50 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@9¼.
27 A. Kimble, Chester county, 7@8¼.
36 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@7.
71 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 7@8.
52 John McArdle, Western, 6½@8½.
38 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6¾@7½.
80 R. Wayne, Western, 6@8½.
17 C. Walker, Virginia, 6¾.

For Cows and Calves there was a steady inquiry at $45@75, and Springers at $40@65. Receipts, 200 head.

There was a fair business effected in Sheep, and prices were decidedly firmer. Sales of 15,000 head at the Park and Avenue yards at 5@6¾c. ℔ lb. gross.

The market for Hogs was active to-day to the full extent of the offerings, and an advance on the closing quotations of last week was realized. Sales of 3000 head at the Avenue and Union Drove yards at $13@13·50 for still, and $14@14·75 for corn-fed.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 2.—The Flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade, at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·50@5·75 for extras; $6·25@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio and Indiana do.; and $8·50@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $6·12½@6·25 ℔ bbl.

The Wheat market is quiet, and prices are weak. Sales of 500 bush. Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·50@1·55; also, 800 bush. amber at $1·53½, and 1200 bush. white at $1·67½@1·73, and new do. at $1·50@1·57. Rye is quiet at $1·20@1·25 ℔ bush. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of yellow at $1·15@1·16, and Western mixed $1·12@1·13. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 74@76c.; 2000 bush. new at 60c.; and Pennsylvania at 58@65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $43 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quoted at $9·25@9·50 ℔ bush. Timothy is held at $5@5·50, and Flaxseed at $2·60@2·65.

Whisky may be quoted at $1·15@1·20 ℔ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....81

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Bee, Hartung, Richmond, Va., Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr B. G. Tubman, Neal, Washington, D. C., do.
Schr Ossaud, Haskell, Boston, do.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, Weymouth, do.
Schr Harriet S. Brooks, Lore, East Cambridge, George S. Reppl

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHERE TO BEGIN POLITICAL REFORM.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

At the meeting of the alumni of Yale College, on Thursday of last week, President Woolsey asserted that he almost despaired of seeing honest politicians in this country.

In the afternoon Mr. Husted, of Peekskill, remarked upon this that if the gentlemen before him, with their high standing in society, their learning and activity, their purity of life and character, to whom the people looked as teachers and guides, would but attend the primary meetings and the caucuses, thus giving their example and advice to the political parties with which they act, it would soon be impossible for bad men to obtain nominations, or if they were nominated they could not often be elected.

The reverend professors winced at this suggestion, and others seem to have regarded it in the light of a joke. Since Timothy Dwight presided at Yale College, such things have gone out of fashion. But the good sense of Mr. Husted's proposition, it appears, was immediately apparent to the audience. There is always one way, every man of business knows, to do work well, and that is to do it himself. But politics are carried on in this part of the country too much by proxy. It seems to be regarded as too low, or too much aside from every-day business, to take part in primary meetings, and so professional politicians have become a part of our American system.

The establishment of rings and cliques to control nominations, legislation, and the bestowment of public offices, naturally grows out of this arrangement. They may be composed of unscrupulous men; but somebody must do the political work, and it is left by the best to the worst. Somebody must prepare the machinery of the nominating conventions; look up and select candidates; keep political issues before the public; procure money for the necessary expenses; supply ballots for voters, most of whom would never take the trouble to vote if this was not done for them. If the good men will not do this he bad will; and when they do it, they are sure to consult their own advantage in their arrangements.

Those who are engaged in this work get the rewards of office.

When men complain of misgovernment in a free country, they may blame themselves. It is the fault of their own neglect. They are too much engrossed in their private affairs to give to public interest the time which in a republic every citizen ought to give. We cannot eat, drink, or sleep by proxy; but we do almost everything else in this way. Our children are educated by strangers, whose names even are scarcely known to us, and in schools which we never visit; our charities are done for us by preachers and philanthropists to whom we supply money; and our politics are undertaken for us by men who, not unnaturally, make the best bargain for themselves. Only business, holy business, engages our attention. And then we wonder that our boys go to the dogs, that our girls are Flora McFlimseys, that the poor vote against us, and that politics are corrupt.

It would be very strange, indeed, if it were otherwise. Suppose the business men of New York, as a rule, 1st, took time and trouble to train their children in their own ways of thought, and habits; 2d, took a personal interest in the welfare of those they employ, and in the condition of the poor and unfortunate about them; and 3d, took a direct and active part in the local as well as general politics? Let any man consider what would be the result. Men faithful to their children would not fail to train up characters somewhat like their own. Men personally interested in their subordinates and in the poor, as Christian men ought to be, could not help but influence these, who form the mass of the community, to unite with them in political action. Men of station and wealth, taking a personal and active part in primary meetings, and local political concerns, could not fail to drive out the corrupt and purify politics.

New York is shamefully misgoverned; but we can have here good government whenever the men who now complain choose to have it. It is neither Christian nor democratic for men to live apart from their fellows, as they do in New York. We are one community; the merchant and his porters, cartmen, and clerks, are all alike members of one society; if he chooses to influence them for good he can do so; his opportunity is great, his power over their convictions is almost without bound. But if he lives apart; if he regards them not as fellow-Christians, fellow-citizens, fellow-members of a community in which no one can suffer, no one can be ignorant or degraded, without all suffering—but as persons in whose welfare he has no concern beyond paying them for what they do for him, then he must not be surprised if he has to pay the penalty of his selfishness; he may rather thank Heaven that this penalty is still so light; that it is only a fine.

THE TARIFF IN MAINE.

From the N. Y. World.

Maine—not to put too fine a point on it—begins to squeal. The death of the ship-building business, once the glory of the State and the pride of the nation, causes even Republicans to sorrow and consider. For a party cry, the roar about the Alabama and her consorts "sweeping our craft and commerce from the seas" did well enough in its season. But as the real evil pinches tighter, it is brayed out against perforce in this wise (we copy from the Portland *Press*):—

"The nation triumphed over the Rebellion, but outside nations triumphed over our commerce, and now how stands the case? During the conflict the revenue laws of the country were hastily adjusted to the pressing demands of the hour, and the ship-builder, in his attempt to restore the tonnage of the country, found himself fettered and burdened, from the laying of the keel to the putting in of the trucks. And still the disability continues, and by the copper enactment of the last session of Congress is becoming more and more burdensome. Thus, while one-half of our tonnage has been destroyed, and while England, the natural enemy of our commerce, is offered every facility for constructing and sailing ships, our Government continues to increase these burdens rather than lighten them; as if determined that this right arm of national strength shall continue to be shortened. And with a crushing weight is this false conception falling upon some sections of the country. Upon our own State, sparsely populated and with a small valuation, falls nearly one-half of all this burden. Still hoping for some relief, anxious not to have their business entirely destroyed, and feeling the necessity of employing and retaining their mechanics at home, the shore towns of Maine are operating their yards to some extent. And in this effort, during the present year, the citizens of Maine must pay out a million of dollars that should be and might be retained in their own hands if they operated under as favorable laws as do the subjects of the British provinces."

If the *World* were ever in an impatient humor, it might seize the opportunity to tell the Pine-tree State that she bemoans the just deserts of her slavish support of the party which has brought these evils upon her. We prefer, however, to call the attention of the people of Maine and of the whole country to two facts:—First, that the legislation of the Republican party in Congress, which has been controlled by a majority of demagogues in that party representing special mining and manufacturing interests, is not the sort of legislation for the people or the voters of a State that does not happen to be strong in the ring to have anything to do with; second, that it is high time for every citizen to open his eyes to the utter desuetude of the Republican party, as compared with the Democratic party, which now has the upper hold of the live national reforms of the day. The Republican party, having done its work and run into enormous debt in doing it, now strives to grab all it can to clear up the debt, from an excessive tariff and the continuance of a swindling paper currency. The Democratic party is pledged, by its traditions, against this very tariff which the Maine men are complaining of—against any political measure gotten up for the benefit of one section at the expense of another. As it is a hard-money party for all classes of the people, so it is a party which always has contended and does contend for a fair field and free trade for all; stipulating, in respect to tariff, for a revenue tariff in favor of the national treasury instead of Pennsylvania, New England, or Western monopolists.

It is diamond cut diamond continually with the various sectional interests which have favored the radical prohibitory tariff system. The New England manufacturers, who have had their interests "protected," complain that the protection of other domestic interests enhances the price of certain articles necessary for their use, and thus embarrasses them. And now the Maine shipbuilders cry that the copper enactment of the last Congress for the "protection" of Lake Superior monopolists, unites with other similar enactments to fetter the whole shipbuilding interest of their State. When the victims become thoroughly convinced of their errors, the Democratic party of reform will be ready to receive them into its swelling and soon to be triumphant ranks.

RICH MR. PACKER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The St. Louis *Republican* (Dem.) animadverts with such severity as it is able to muster, which we are happy to say isn't much, upon the observations of the *Tribune* concerning the "Democratic" nomination of rich Mr. Packer for Governor of Pennsylvania. "What!" cries the *Republican*, with judicial indignation, "isn't it legitimate to put a wealthy man in nomination for Governor?" To which we answer, yes and no. Yes, if the nomination is made without regard to his wealth; No, if the nomination is made in consequence of his wealth. Now if our St. Louis contemporary will lay his hand where his heart ought to be, and solemnly aver that, in his opinion, Judge Packer would have been nominated if he had been a poor man, he will exhibit a confidence in the purity of human nature, to which a good many of his "Democratic" brethren in Pennsylvania make no pretension. For they are among the foremost of the growlers; they say sharper things of the Judge than we do; they are, or profess to be, disaffected, disgusted, and dissatisfied. Not that they may not become a great deal more harmonious, and a great deal less punctilious, before the election; but at present they are weeping indignantly with one eye, while they keep the other steadily fixed upon the judge's money-pots. As we don't expect to get anything out of those receptacles, we shall probably continue in our present mind.

The sum total of the *Republican's* "Democracy" is that rich men are just the men for "Democratic" candidates. The following is rather queer political philosophy to find in a "Democratic" organ:—

"We say that, *prima facie*, it is commendable in a wealthy man to aspire to public office, and if that be so, in case there be no substantial objection, that it cannot be wrong in a party to put in nomination, or a constituency to elect him. This observation applies particularly to the office of Governor. The Governor of a State is invested with the great prerogative of the pardon of crime and the remission of punishment. What can be of greater consequence than that the public mind should be assured that this prerogative is honestly exercised? One great means of giving such assurance is, that the individual be rich entering on office, and so beyond the pressure of necessity; he certainly will not provoke suspicion by entering on the office poor, and quitting it rich."

—"The individual should be rich entering on office." Before passing this St. Louis gentlemen over, to be properly dealt with by our amiable friend Pomeroy, we beg leave to protest against the doctrine that every poor man who consents to serve the State is an object of just suspicion. Mr. August Belmont may think so, but we don't. A pretty Republic we shall have of it, if only millionaires are to be considered worthy of public trust!

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The temperance question is likely to give a zest to Massachusetts politics this fall, such as is not often to be met with in a State where the vote is habitually divided between two parties—"Republican" and "Scattering." However, the determination of the temperance men to force an issue on the Prohibitory law has caused several very sound Republican newspapers in that State to suggest that the "radical ring" among the temperance men be quietly "sloughed off," and suffered to vote where and how they please, while to a moderate and reasonable temperance scheme the Republican party can afford to commit itself without fear. But the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Alliance have themselves lately taken a noteworthy step, in rescinding the vote whereby, not long ago, they forced their own President, Mr. Spooner, to resign. Mr. Spooner, if we remember aright, refused to go upon the anti-lager crusade, and while admitting that "you must draw the line somewhere," drew it at lager-beer, which he proposed to exempt from prohibition. The rest of the Alliance drew the line on the *other* side of lager, outlawing that beverage, but restraining their hands from the favorite local refreshment, cider. Has the Alliance gone over to lager, or has Mr. Spooner come down to cider? The telegram does not tell.

The prohibitionists have been somewhat too exacting and uncharitable in Massachusetts, and in several other States. But for the paradox we might properly pronounce them *intemperate*—and so indeed they often have been, in language at least, as when, for instance, a Massachusetts clergyman, on the death of Governor Andrew, abused him vilely for not adopting his (the clergyman's) ideas regarding the best way of bringing the people up to abandon the use of intoxicating liquors. How the contest will result this year remains to be seen; but as there is no national struggle at all in the State, not even Congressmen to elect, it will probably form a large element in the canvass.

FIVE MONTHS' WORK AT THE DEBT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have as yet nothing definite from the Treasury concerning the monthly debt statement, which might possibly have been expected Saturday, and which we are promised for to-day. In the absence of positive intelligence, however, we have the outgivings of correspondents to the effect that the reduction of the debt for the month just ending will be found to be not less than $10,000,000. Meanwhile, our financial reports exhibit an advance within the last two or three days in Government bonds of over two per cent., and the despatches from London advise us of an advance there.

It is scarcely eleven months since sundry gentlemen of New York, then supposed respectable and patriotic, announced to the country that the Treasury was on the downhill road to speedy and certain bankruptcy; that during the fiscal year its expenditures were sure to outrun its receipts over $150,000,000; that the deficit could only be met by taxation too burdensom for endurance by a free people, or by further reckless loans, and that in any event a reduction of the debt was impossible, and its large increase very probable. A month ago we announced a reduction of the debt during this administration by $36,460,779. If the outgivings from the Treasury are now correct (and it is noticeable that last month all the preliminary statements fell largely below the figures actually announced on the first of the month), the reduction of the debt during the first five months of the administration may be set down in round numbers at $46,000,000. We have not been putting out new loans, we have not been increasing taxation, we have not been running deeper in debt—we have taken in part of our old loans, we have reduced our taxation and reduced our debt. But we have yet to hear of any one of the persons concerned, less than a year ago, in giving to the country, with the stamp of their approval, this insidious attack upon the credit of the country, as having taken equal pains, or any pains, to correct the erroneous impression they then sought to diffuse.

Are we to understand that these gentlemen regret that their prophecies have been proved false? Are we to believe that they are sorry the Treasury is not bankrupt? If they do not groan over our prosperity, can they not at least say to all who may still have doubts concerning the credit of the country based upon their misrepresentations, that they were mistaken in their forebodings; that the Government is stronger than they supposed; that its credit is sounder, and that it is rapidly and surely discharging its indebtedness?

The condition of the Treasury, the condition of our own bond market, and the quotations from abroad, seem to teach one lesson. Our Treasury vaults are full of idle gold, which can never account for so much again in the reduction of the debt as it may count to-day. The credit of the country is steadily advancing. Bonds and gold are steadily approaching each other in value. If one dollar of our gold is ever again to buy in a dollar and a quarter of our debt, it must be used for that purpose at once. Has any business man any doubt as to what he would do if the debt were his, and the resources were his, and he were managing the matter on his individual judgment? Can it be wrong that a Government, like individuals, should conduct its business on business principles? Why not obey the law? Buy up the bonds peremptorily required to be set aside for the sinking fund, and buy them *now*.

PHILANDERING PHILANTHROPY.

From the N. Y. World.

The Marquis Townshend, who spends nearly all his time in going about London giving pennies to beggar children and then having them arrested for begging, and causing them to be sent to reform schools, has devoted a little of his leisure lately to "philanthropic legislation," and has, during the present session of Parliament, introduced eleven or twelve bills for as many highly moral purposes, none of which passed a second reading. His latest effort in this direction was in connection with a bill for the protection of children, the second reading of which he moved a few days ago. The bill interdicted any persons, except parents, from inflicting corporal punishment upon children, "except with a birch rod;" declared any one convicted of striking a child upon the head or face to be guilty of an assault; and forbade a master or mistress to inflict corporal punishment on a servant or apprentice under any circumstances. The noble Marquis complained of the little sympathy he had met with in his endeavors at benevolent legislation, but hoped he should have better luck this time, which hope was soon frustrated by the Earl of Airlie, who protested against the bill, so far at least as Scotland was concerned, as there the "birch rod" was unknown, and the whipping was done by an instrument known as the "tawse," or by a leather strap the efficiency of which Lord Airlie declared he could personally testify to. The bill was negatived without a division, and the noble Marquis departed in grief, to waylay some beggar child in Palace yard and haul it off to the police station. The day previous he had tried hard to get their lordships to listen to what he called the "Infant Life Preservation Bill," and which provided that every woman taking children to nurse should first obtain a license. But upon the Marqnis of Salisbury remarking that, under the provisions of this bill, no mother would be entitled to set about nursing her own infant without first paying for a license, the bill was withdrawn. The noble Townshend ought to emigrate to Massachusetts. His gift of combining boundless meddlesomeness with equally boundless blundering would soon make him a formidable candidate for the seat of Sumner.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE POLITICAL PARTIES SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Two members of the Cabinet thought fit to write letters to influence the elections in the Southern States. Mr. Boutwell first, and now Mr. Creswell, have attempted to interfere in the local affairs of Tennessee in favor of the ultra radicals and for political ends. Of course it was supposed by these gentlemen that their official position as members of General Grant's Cabinet would have great weight in the elections and in turning the scale favorably for the ultra radical party. The effect may be contrary to what they expected, and the voters of Tennessee may be indignant at the conduct of these officials; but whatever may be the result, both Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Creswell have gone beyond their duty and are guilty of impertinent interference in the affairs of a Southern State. It is an outrage upon the people of Tennessee, and a disgrace to the administration of which they form a part. The question naturally arises, Did the President know of and endorse the action of these members of his Cabinet? We are inclined to think he did not, for in such a case he would be committed to that branch of the radical party which is being defeated nearly everywhere in the South. He would be abandoning the conservative views he has expressed and would destroy the hopes of the country in his Government. We believe General Grant wishes to give the people of the South and the people in every State a fair and unbiassed expression of their opinions. If so, and if he does not intend to commit himself to the policy of the ultra radicals, his Cabinet is not in accord with him and not a unit. With such discord and independent action on the part of its members, the administration will become weak, unpopular, and a failure. The first thing to give strength and efficiency to his Government is to have unity and harmony in the Cabinet. Let the President look to this, for the country will hold him responsible for the conduct of members of the administration.

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PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Monterrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p]

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
5 28 2p] CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in paper to any part of the city, as non-melting candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1024 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth]

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The estate of CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN, deceased. The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Eliza Churchman, John Welsh, William Rotch Wistar, and Charles J. Churchman, Executors of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.
EGBERT K. NICHOLS, Auditor.
7 8 m5t

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
4 7mwf

PIANOS, ETC.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
3 25

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 1m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 19 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
8 2 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
M. J. JOY, Proprietress.

SAND HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 23]

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DORÉE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7·45 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent
Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8·00 A. M.} DUE {12·19 P. M.
2·00 P. M.} LONG BRANCH AT {6·12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch.....$3·00
{ Excursion Tickets..... 4·5
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

HYGEIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamers "Perry," and "Chicopee," from below Arch street, every Tuesday and Friday at 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $15 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

THROUGH CANADA.

The Journey from Niagara Falls to Montreal.
From an Occasional Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 29.—With a full train of passengers we left the Falls Monday morning for Lewiston, thence took the steamer City of Toronto to Toronto, and were transferred to the steamer Passport. We found the greater part of it already taken possession of by "her Majesty's troops," a detachment of the Royal 29th, who were going to Quebec and the West Indies. This so crowded the boat that but little room was left us to move around in. We felt imposed upon, as the agents at the Falls and in New York had promised ample accommodations of berths and state-rooms, and we thought that soldiers might have been sent by an extra conveyance, so as not to interfere with hundreds of visitors to their inconvenience. We enjoyed the sail down the lake through the day, but a number, including our party, not being able to obtain any sleeping accommodations, left the boat at Cobourg, having a night's rest there, and next day took the Grand Trunk to Kingston. We had a delightful drive for miles around the town, which is finely situated at the lower end of Lake Ontario.

There is a lack of thrift about all these Canadian towns apparent at once to a traveller. I was told by a fifteen years' resident that Kingston had not progressed any during that time. There is no reason why it should not improve, its situation and natural advantages being great. But the restrictions of the Government, high duties, heavy taxes, and imposition on strangers and Americans passing through, retard its growth materially. Lately they have been in fear o a Fenian rising here, and many families have kept watch night and day. There is no danger, as far as we could see, of anything of the kind, but the least rumor will excite and frighten some timid people. If it were not for the matter of pride, I believe the majority of the population in the Canadas would be willing, if not anxious, for annexation to the United States. It would be the best thing that could happen to them, and would make Canada a very different country from what it is at present.

Leaving Kingston early yesterday morning in the fine steamer Corinthian, we had a splendid sail through the St. Lawrence. The "Thousand Islands" were everything we anticipated in beauty and constant change of scene; they extend for about fifty miles, in some places were very close together, covering the surface of the wide river in all directions, and appearing as if they floated upon the water. We were sorry not to be able to stop at Alexandria Bay, and spend a day or two in fishing and rowing about among the charming islets. Gannanoque, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, and other places touched at on the Canada side, all appeared as dilapidated and antique as if the improving hand of man had not touched them in the last century. Ogdensburg is a thriving New York town, and showed a great contrast to Prescott, its "*vis-a-vis*."

The passages through the different rapids, there being eight of them, were very exciting to us all. The principal ones are Long Sault, Coteau, Cedar, Cascade, and La Chine. At the first the noisy billows and breakers made me feel as if I was on the broad ocean in a heavy gale, the spray of the big waves dashing to our upper deck. These rapids continue for about nine miles, though it requires but a few minutes for us to rush through. The Cedar and Cascade rapids were almost as good, though they were shorter. But the grand excitement was in going through the La Chine rapids, just before ending our voyage. The captain agreeably disappointed us all, as he had told many he would have to go through the canal on account of having troops on board. We passed the steamer Grecian, sunk in Cascade rapids not long ago. She had a regiment of soldiers on board, some of whom were drowned, and as the Queen does not care to lose her property in this reckless manner, all troops were ordered to be sent through the canal instead of these last rapids, the most dangerous of all.

But we were all overjoyed to see the Indian pilot awaiting us in his canoe in mid stream to guide us safely through Scylla and Charybdis. We went down the Lachine handsomely at the rate of thirty miles an hour, approaching within a few feet on either side of huge rocks, to have struck one of which would have been our deathblow. But our boat was handled skilfully, and it is very seldom an accident occurs.

We now came in sight of the mammoth "Victoria Bridge," an iron tubular structure for the Grand Trunk Railroad. We had a good view of the entire bridge, which is a mile and a half long, supported by twenty-six piers and abutments solidly built of granite, and will last for ages. We gracefully glide under the centre span, and admire the mighty work the more the nearer we approach it.

On the steamer with us were the 13th Royal Hussars, the same regiment that was in the charge at Balaklava immortalized by Tennyson. Several of the men had medals, showing they were the survivors of that dreadful day, and a blooded mare, a noble animal, the only horse that came out of the charge alive, was on our forward deck below. She is eighteen years old, and is a pet of the men, who take care of her for her past services. These troops are ordered home to England, though few wish to go, as they have made many friends here, and fear being sent to India or China.

Montreal, as you know, is a good-sized city for Canada, of about 160,080 population. We had a few hours' ride through the town and suburbs, visiting the cathedral, bridge, cemetery, and water works. The Jesuit and English Cathedrals are magnificent specimens of architecture, especially the former, which is very expensively built. The old Notre Dame Cathedral is an immense building, capable of holding 15,000 persons. We shall hasten home by way of Lakes Champlain and George. SIG.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Within a few days upwards of twenty-four thousand dollars have disappeared from the fire-proof safe at the United States Arsenal, on the Schuylkill, near Gray's Ferry, in a somewhat mysterious manner. The money was part of the proceeds of a sale of condemned goods. Nearly fifty thousand had been placed in the safe, and about half of it has disappeared. The depository was locked, and the Treasurer's office, in which it is kept, is watched night and day. How access was had to it by persons not connected with the Arsenal it is difficult to understand. There is no appearance of fraud having been used, nor of the lock being tampered with. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Detectives, and they have placed several persons under arrest until an investigation can be made.

—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an attack was made upon Mr. Daniel Kendig, residing at No. 230 Jacoby street, which may result in his death. At the hour named he was sitting on Tenth street, below Chesnut, being employed as a private watchman by the merchants in that vicinity, when a party of six men passed him. He paid no attention to them until he was suddenly struck from behind with a blackjack. He attempted to defend himself with a cane that he had in his hand, but was set upon by the whole party and beaten about the head with blackjacks, knocked down, kicked, and stamped upon. His cries for assistance frightened his assailants off, and he was picked up and carried to his home, when it was discovered that he had sustained severe injuries of the head, a fracture of the jaw, the loss of the sight of one eye, and probably of both, and was seriously injured internally in the region of the heart.

The attack was entirely unprovoked on his part, and he can assign no reason for it other than the supposition that he may have gained the ill-will of some lawless characters while he was a member of the Reserve Police Corps, and that it was perpetrated through a feeling of revenge. A man named James Logue was arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in the attack.

—At a late hour Saturday night James Dillon, aged forty years, residing at the Falls of Schuylkill, was run over by a street car on Main street, and had both legs crushed. He was removed to his home, when it was found necessary to amputate his left leg. It is thought that he cannot recover.

—Theodore Geisern, aged twenty-two years, residing in Philadelphia, was drowned yesterday morning about half-past eleven o'clock, while bathing at Cape May. His body was washed ashore forty-five minutes after the accident, and sent to this city.

—The following are the arrivals of foreign and coastwise vessels during the past month at this port:—Foreign—Ships, 5; barques, 21 barges, 43; schooners, 24; steamers, 1. Total 94. Coastwise—Barques, 1; brigs, 10 schooners, 894; sloops, 364; steamers, 508; barges, 1530; boats, 1199. Total, 4506.

—Sarah Neeson, of West Philadelphia, relict of the late John Neeson, died at her residence, on Friday, at the advanced age of 102 years.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 136⅛.

—The net debt of the city of Boston on April 31 ult., was $10,434,446·69.

—President Grant and Admiral Porter arrived at Long Branch on Saturday.

—Joseph Moore, aged 102, died on July 20, at Pesely, Mo. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

—The fire in the woods of Washington Territory is still raging, and much damage is being done.

—The White Pine miners' strike is at an end. The men have returned to work at reduced rates.

—A vessel leaving New York, ostensibly for the fishing banks, was seized on Saturday on suspicion of being a filibuster.

—The Canadians have had another Fenian scare. The military of Three Rivers District has been called out.

—Mr. Stewart, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, has been suspended by the President.

—Mr. Defoul and another gentleman (name unknown) were killed by a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington, on Saturday.

—The codfisheries on Choumagui Island are reported as being of little value. The vessels formerly located there are in quest of more profitable employment.

—The book and stationery store of E. S. Eastman & Co., at Concord, was burned on Saturday night. Loss, $40,000. A man named Patrick Hora was burned in the building.

—An accident occurred on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad on Saturday. A train was thrown from the track, and several people injured. A brakesman had his back broken.

—Messrs. Jefferds and Moorman, of Mississippi, state that Mr. Dent is the nominee of the regular Republican party of that State, and that he is supported by the friends of President Grant and his policy.

—The Supreme Court of Louisiana decides that Governor Warmouth has not the power to remove or appoint State or other officers, and the judge removed by the Governor is ordered by the Court to retain his office.

—Colonel Thomas P. August, a prominent lawyer, died at Richmond on Saturday. He was an officer in the Mexican war, Colonel of the Fifteenth Virginia Confederate Regiment during the Rebellion, and former State Senator from the Richmond District.

Foreign Affairs.

—A large portion of General Puello's command in Cuba, it is reported, has gone over to the enemy.

—Reports from Havana say that a cargo of slaves were landed a few days ago for the Havana planters.

—Two victories are reported as having been gained by the Cuban insurgents recently at Santiago de Cuba, between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas.

—Don Carlos has re-entered France.

—General Prim is going to Vichy to recuperate.

—Napoleon is blamed for his lenity to the Carlists in France.

—The Carlist rebellion in Spain is reported as having been very effectually crushed.

—Although urged by the Judge Advocate, the death penalty will probably not be visited upon the Carlists captured in the recent troubles in Spain.

FISK, THE ADMIRAL.

His Cotton Transactions Result in Another Lawsuit Against Him.

A summons was served on James Fisk, Jr., yesterday, citing him to appear before the September term of the United States Circuit Court and answer in a suit brought against him by Gorham Gray, a merchant of this city. The petitioner, in his petition to the Court asking for a writ, says:—That on or about the month of June, 1869, he entered into an agreement with James Fisk, Jr., to form a partnership with him in buying and selling cotton; and that by the agreement the defendant Fisk promised and agreed that the petitioner Gray should make purchases and sales of large amounts of cotton on the joint account of the petitioner and the defendant; and that the defendant would, from time to time, as it should be necessary in the opinion of the petitioner, furnish all sums of money that should be necessary to pay for all cotton purchased by the petitioner on the joint account of both parties, and all moneys which should, in the petitioner's opinion, be necessary for defraying any expenses of such purchases and sales.

That it was further understood by the agreement that the profits and losses of any such purchases and sales should be shared and borne, two-thirds thereof by the defendant, and one-third by the petitioner; that, in accordance with the agreement, the petitioner purchased large amounts of cotton, which were duly reported to the defendant and approved by him; that the petitioner received from the defendant $46,000, and no more, under the agreement. The petitioner bought large amounts of cotton, and the defendant subsequently refused to advance such sums of money as were necessary to pay for it, causing the petitioner to suffer damage to the amount of $200,000, and compelling him to sell the cotton at prices much less than its full and true value. The petioner asks for a settlement of the copartnership accounts by the Court.—*N. Y. Times of this morning.*

SOUTHERN SPIRIT.

Shooting of a Colored Man Through the Head for Sport.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press* tells the following:—

On the 20th inst., after the speaking in Jackson, a colored fellow named Henry Exom was shot on his way home. He wanted to find out for himself how things stood. When the contest was over between the gubernatorial candidates, Exom got fortified with a drop of the strong, and, mounting his mule, he turned homeward, revolving in his altered soul whether he should not forsake Stokes and go along with the liberal party. When almost home, two young men, named respectively James Young and William Longmire, rode up to him as he was humming a tune and jogging along at a very comfortable rate. They had also been in town and were returning homewards beyond Exom's place. As they passed, one of them knocked off the colored man's hat. The hatless man stopped, and dismounted for his new four-dollar tile.

When he had done this, Longmire wheeled his horse round, and rode back and dismounted. He laid violent hands on Exom, and called upon his comrade to shoot the colored man. Young accordingly rode up and fired a few shots without effect. Longmire became incensed at the awkwardness of Young, and, cursing him pretty heartily, told him to hit the d—d nigger. Young then laughingly remarked that he had wasted ammunition enough already, and suggested the propriety of leaving the poor devil alone. "G—d d—n it, man," said Longmire, "put your pistol to his head and send him up." "I'll give him a few kicks for us," replied Young, "but I'll be d—d if I used any more powder." Longmire then proceeded to pull out his pistol, but before he got it ready Young stepped up close to the nigger, who was piteously begging for mercy, and, putting his pistol to the victim's ear, blew his brains out. Death was instant. The two gallant men then mounted their steeds and rode off joking.

An Alabama Row—Dastardly Assault Upon Republicans.

The Montgomery, Ala., *Journal*, on the authority of an eye-witness, gives the following particulars of a recent disturbance at Silver Run, in that State:—

Messrs. Heflin and Bingham had been announced to address the Republicans at this place. Quite a crowd of white men were present, when Messrs. Heflin and Bingham rode into town. Upon crossing the bridge at the entrance to the town the remark was heard, "Here comes the d—d radicals. They shan't speak here to-day." It was very evident that bad whisky had been fully dispensed. Hon. Mr. Heflin commenced. During his speech of fifty minutes he was looking into the muzzles of twelve or fifteen pistols, all within twenty or thirty feet of the stand. The freedmen were pushed back by these desperadoes, who crowded about the table. No shot was fired during Heflin's speech. At its conclusion Major McCoy, a Democrat of Opelika, by consent of Judge Heflin, took the stand.

At this point a rush was made for the stand, perhaps for the purpose of getting at Judge Heflin. In the rush the table was broken and Major McCoy thrown down. Judge Heflin in vain appealed to the rabble, entreating them to listen to their own man, McCoy, as he (Heflin) had intended him to speak.

Judge Heflin, Mr. Bingham, and McCoy then went into the Court House. At this time a shot was heard. Our informant does not know by whom this shot was fired. In a few minutes several shots were heard. A freedman then came into the office and informed Messrs. Heflin and Bingham that those drunken white men outside were swearing that they should be killed. McCoy, Heflin, and Bingham then went to the hotel, but the two latter were there informed that they must lose no time in getting out of town. They walked about a hundred yards from the hotel, leaving word for their horses to be sent to them.

While sitting near the road talking with some freedmen, Parkinson and McCoy came down. Parkinson had just arrived in town. Messrs. Heflin and Bingham went back to the hotel, and, their team being ready, they left. Torrents of abuse and insult were heaped upon Messrs. Heflin and Bingham, and the whole affair seems to an impartial observer rather a severe commentary upon the great Bill of Rights, which guarantees to every American citizen the "right of speech." Some six or seven freedmen were wounded, one severely. It is said that two white men were hit.

That the intention was deliberate, and the plan previously concocted, to assassinate Judge Heflin and Mr. Bingham, is the belief of the Republicans who were present. We wish, in charity to human frailty, that we might attribute it to the influence of bad whisky.

The Municipal Officers of Murphysboro on a Grand Drunk.

The Chicago *Times* says:—"The shooting of Tom Logan, at Murphysboro, when divested of all its drapery, is at once a scandalous and ludicrous affair. It seems that Logan was drunk, and his brother-in-law, Mayor Blanchard, arrested him, being himself in the same condition as Logan. They went together to the jail, where Blanchard intended leaving Logan until he became sober, trusting to luck as to how he would get sober himself. They went inside the lock-up together, when another fellow, drunker, if possible, than the others, shut the door and locked them in, where they had to remain over night. The shooting grew out of this affair, and in itself was of no very great consequence. The ball struck Logan in his forehead, but did not penetrate any depth, and he will soon be over it again. The whole corps of Murphysboro officials have been on a regular drunk for a week, and have ruled with a high hand. Murphysboro is the hardest place in the State, and makes an admirable showing of the beauties of Democratic rule."

Dickens vs. Bolton—A Tennessee Feud.

The Memphis, Tenn., *Avalanche* gives the following particulars of a recent shooting affair in that quiet city:—

Mr. Wade Bolton, who was shot by Colonel Thomas Dickens on Main street, opposite Court Square, a few days ago, died at the residence of Mr. Frank Cash, on Court street, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, after suffering the greatest agony. It was at first supposed that the wound would not terminate fatally, but Mr. Bolton refused to allow it to be probed; and although he continued sensible to near the time of his death, his attendant physicians stated that they had no hopes of his recovery. The enmity which has so long existed between the Dickens and Bolton families has been referred to so often that it need not be recapitulated at the present time. Suffice it to say that the deceased was one of the chiefs in the feud, in which over a dozen persons have been sent to untimely graves within the past dozen years. The feud was of the most deadly character, and when Colonel Dickens fired the shot which had so fatal a termination, he alleges that he feared Mr. Bolton was about to kill him, as he understood that he had made threats to that affect.

The Charities of New York.

There are no less than twenty-two distinct institutions in New York under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction—four city hospitals, a penitentiary, a workhouse, nine hospitals, an asylum for lunatics, an asylum for the blind, an asylum for idiots, another for inebriates, an almshouse, a nursery for the children of paupers, and a reformatory school. In the year 1868, 92,272 persons were accommodated in these institutions, and over $1,500,000 were expended in their maintenance, and in new buildings and repairs. The inmates were distributed as follows:—Penal institutions, 48,936; workhouse, 16,946; almshouse, 4135; hospitals, 19,832; nurseries for pauper children, 2429; lunatic asylum, 1580; inebriate asylum, 663; blind asylum, 132; idiot asylum, 109; reformatory school, 60. Among the institutions for the sick and diseased are a general hospital at Bellevue, a charity hospital, an infant hospital, a hospital for incurables, a small-pox hospital, a fever hospital, an epileptic hospital, and a paralytic hospital. The average cost of each inmate, per annum, is: In the penitentiary, $160·52; workhouse, $110·28; city prisons, $156·49; almshouse, $64·78; blind asylum, $79·09; the various hospitals, $118·69; lunatic asylum, $109·70; Randall's Island nurseries, $119·84; Randall's Island hospital, nursery, and idiot asylum, $130·51. The average *per capita* for all the institutions is $113·74. From the twenty-fourth annual report of the Prison Association it appears that the average annual *per capita* cost of the State prisons of the whole country is $177, and the juvenile reformatories $153, showing an excess of expenditure for each inmate in the former over those of New York of $64·26, and the latter of $40·26. The State Prisons of Connecticut and Ohio, which are said to be the most economically administered in the country, show an annual *per capita* expenditure, the former of $118 and the latter of $119. The Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-door Poor, which was organized by the board two years ago, has already shown itself very successful. It extended its benefits last year to 25,000 persons. The city is divided into poor districts, 10 or 11 in number, and the applicants are visited by a district visitor, who reports on the case to the Superintendent of the Poor. The Commissioners have lately appointed, or propose to appoint, a physician to each district at a salary of $500 a year. The ambulances for removing persons who may be injured by accidents, or become sick in the streets, are kept harnessed and ready, day and night, at Bellevue Hospital. A ship of 1200 tons burden has been purchased by the Commissioners, and is being fitted up for the purpose of educating poor boys for seamen. At least 200 can be accommodated on board. It will be sufficient to say that during the past month 555 males and 813 females have been supplied with situations through its instrumentality. The Commissioners complain of want of space in the prison buildings, of the impossibility of a due classification of the prisoners, and of the shortness of the sentences awarded to habitual offenders. The Commissioners would gladly remedy these evils, and it is to be hoped the means of reform in this direction will be speedily provided.

The House of Lords.

The *Saturday Review*, in an article on "Life Peerages," discusses the origin and constitution of the House of Lords as follows:—

What is the House of Lords? It is simply the old Assembly of the people of England, the ancient Meeting of the Wise. There is no better instance of the way in which, in England above all countries, institutions change their forms, and spring to new life again in new shapes but with the old spirit. For all practical purposes the House of Commons is the true modern representative of the ancient Witenagemot; but the House of Lords is the Witenagemot itself by actual personal succession. There is absolutely no break; the thing always went on, feebly no doubt in the days of foreign rule, but even under Normans and Angevins some sort of national council never failed us. King William assembled his Witan no less than King Edward, and both Henrys did the same. No line can be drawn between the Gemot of the eleventh century and the Parliament of the thirteenth. And of course it is the House of Lords which bridges over the dark days between the two.

But the House of Lords is, and has been for six hundred years, an aristocratic body. The old Assembly, in theory at least, was essentially democratic. In this apparent contradiction lies the key to the whole matter. Our great Councils became aristocratic in practice because they were so highly democratic in theory. What is a peer? He is in truth simply an Englishman who has not lost, or who has regained, the ancient right of every free Englishman to attend the Council of the nation in person. It has been often shown how such a right as this, except in a State of the very smallest size, a single town, or a very small district, gradually destroys itself. The mass of those who have the right to, cannot and do not attend; their right dies out by non-user, and the constitution gradually becomes an oligarchy, simply because it is in theory so pure a democracy. But in such a case as this the greatest irregularity in the numbers and qualifications of those who do attend follows as a matter of course. Every attempt to define the constitution of our national councils, either before or for a good while after the Norman Conquest, has always broken down. Ingenious men have puzzled themselves to find out what the qualification was, the real ground of their difficulty being that there was no qualification at all. The natural results followed; a few marked and powerful classes of men, the earls for instance, and the bishops, always came as a matter of course. They were not likely to let their right drop, and the King could not well have got on without them. But beyond these few distinctly marked orders all is confusion; if there is any sort of principle it is that the right of attendance depends upon the King's summons. No principle was more natural to grow up. Where the mass of those who had a theoretical right to attend never came, nothing was more obvious than to summon those whose presence was wished for, nothing was more natural than that the right should gradually be held to be attached to the summons; that it should be held that no one had a right to come who was not summoned, that the king could summon whom he would, but that some particular classes of men had a right to be summoned. Such a theory as this seems to explain the utter irregularity of the constitution of the House of Lords even for some time after the House of Commons had grown up by its side. About the earls and the bishops there seems to be no doubt at any time; besides them the king summons abbots, but he does not always summon the same abbots; he summons temporal men, but he does not always summon the same temporal men. The son may be summoned though the father was not, or the son may not be summoned though the father was. Nay, the man who is summoned to one Parliament is not always summoned to another. All this of course shows great irregularity—an irregularity which could only have existed in a transitional period. One theory in short has been given up, and no other theory was as yet fully established. The purely hereditary doctrine grew up in this matter step by step, just as it grew up step by step with regard to kingship. But it would be hard to show that there was any moment when the Crown lost the right of creating a peerage which need not be hereditary—that is, the right of summoning a man to Parliament without of necessity binding itself to summon his heirs for ever.

Looked at in a purely historical way, it is hard to understand any doubt as to the right of the Crown to create life peerages. It is plain that the Crown once had the right; it is by no means plain that the Crown ever gave up that right. The only doctrine on which the right can be attacked is the extreme democratic one. It might be said that the whole system of personal summons was a usurpation, and that every freeman had a right to come, summoned or not summoned. The only ground on which it can be held that the Crown is bound to summon the son because it has once summoned the father, is the ground that the Crown is bound to summon everybody, or rather that everybody has a right to come without being summoned at all. Of course the answer will be that such doctrines are inconsistent with the hereditary character of the House. But the rejoinder is obvious: the hereditary character of the House is something which has grown up by degrees and which is not established even now. It is something more modern than life-peerages, and it never has wholly extinguished life-peerages. An English bishop is a life-peer; an Irish representative peer is, as far as the House of Lords is concerned, a life-peer. An Irish bishop or a Scotch representative peer, sitting by rotation or by election in each Parliament, is something less than a life-peer. Any purely honorary privileges enjoyed by Scotch or Irish peers who do not sit in the House of Lords are off the question. The Scotch and Irish peers who do sit are, just as much as the bishops, cases of men who have seats in the House of Lords, but whose seats do not necessarily pass to their sons.

—An enthusiastic Democratic paper in Indiana has nominated Mr. Hendricks for the Presidency, "in the name of a million and a half of the freemen of Indiana." He received for Governor last fall about 170,000 votes.

—Congressman Smith, of Iowa, writes to President Grant, suggesting that the appointment of a colored man to some official position in that State would be highly satisfactory to the Iowa people.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4 57 | MOON RISES.....9 10
SUN SETS.....7 14 | HIGH WATER.....9 31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 17
Bellona	London	New York	July 17
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	July 17
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	July 21
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 22
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 22
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 23
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Cimbria	Havre	New York	July 24
Bremen	Havre	New York	July 24

FOR EUROPE.

Germania	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 3
China	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 5
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 10
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Com. Adams, Fenton, Chester river, J. W. Bacon.
Barque Linda, Fleming, Kingston, Ja., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Prairie Rose, Lowe, Boston, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr John Roberts, Bradley, Washington, J. W. Bacon.
Schr Access, Collier, Washington, do.
Schr Merchant, Phillips, Washington, do.
Schr Augusta, Burton, Washington, do.
Schr Mary E. Jones, Jones, Norfolk, Va., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Br. brig Annie, Larson, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to A. H. Dallett & Son.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Sarah, from New Bedford, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Brig M. A. Berry, from Matanzas, before reported at Quarantine, will discharge there.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of July, 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:—

	1869. For.	Coast.	Total.	1868. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	1	..	1	6	..	6
Steamships	1	..	1	2	..	2
Barques	21	1	22	20	1	21
Brigs	43	10	53	29	9	38
Schooners	24	894	918	24	848	872
Sloops	..	364	364	..	388	388
Steamers	..	508	508	..	360	360
Barges	..	1530	1530	..	679	679
Boats	..	1199	1199	..	1184	1184
Total	90	4506	4596	81	3449	3530

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 2.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—

U. S. Grant, with bark to order
Wyoming, with coal, for Wilmington.
Hall & Frank, with lumber, for New York.
Gen. U. S. Grant, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 31.—Fourteen barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 31.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Libbie Breed; C. V. Houghton; Senator Wade; Anson Roberts; Melissa; Wm. Warts; Albemarle; W. Joslyn; Shawnee; and Kate Westervelt, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, August 2.—The barge B. C. Leake, with coal for New York, left Saturday night.
L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th ult. lat. 41 25, long. 64 25.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 31st ult.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 30th ultimo.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 30th ult.

Barque Agostino, Thom, hence for Ivigtut, was spoken 26th ult. lat 41 29, long. 69 50.

Barque Ada, Murphy, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 31st ult.

Barque White Cloud, Freeman, hence for Charlestown, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 29th ult.

Barque Acacia, Robinson, hence, remained at Matanzas 23d ult., uns.

Brig H. H. Seavey, Lee, sailed from Cardenas 22d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Neva, Jenkins, hence, at St. Johns, N. F., 13th ult.

Brig Merriva, Waterhouse, at Matanzas 18th ult., from Turk's Island.

Brig S. E. Kennedy, Duncan, was at St. Johns, P. R., 13th ult., for Arecebo same day, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Levi Stevens, Stevens, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 31st ult.

Brig Bachelor, Carlton, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 15th ultimo.

Schr W. B. McShain, Johnson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 30th ult.

Schrs John Walker, Davis; Elizabeth Edwards, Somers; George Fales, Little, and J. T. Welden, Gruwell, hence at Providence 30th ult.

Schrs Lamartine, Butler; Anna Shepard, Bowditch; Joseph Porter, Burroughs; Transit, Sackett; Naiad Queen, Chase, and Rebecca Knight, Bartlett; Margaret and Lucy, Crosley, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, and Vapor, Johnson, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from Providence 30th ult.

Schr Ceres, Trefethen, hence for Dover, N. H., was at Newport P. M. 29th ult.

Schr Reading Railroad No. 41, Allen, from Norwich for Trenton; Robin Hood, Adams, from do. for Philadelphia, and Reading Railroad No. 47, Reeder, from Bridgeport for do., passed Hell Gate 30th ult.

Schrs Reading Railroad No. 50, Corson, for New Haven; C. Hadden, Wainwright, for do., and Pennsylvania, Smith, for Mystic, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 30th ultimo.

Schrs John H. Perry, Kelley; M. H. Read, Benson; Cohassett, Gibbs, and William H. Rowe, Whittemore, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 30th ult.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Transit, Endicott, from Philadelphia, of and for Dighton, with coal, which struck on Kettle Bottom Rocks while entering Newport harbor on Wednesday evening, went to pieces Thursday afternoon. She had been stripped of all her materials, which were saved. Vessel and cargo a total loss. The Transit was an A2 vessel of 239 tons, built at Port Jefferson in 1855, and owned by W. Cobb & Co., and others, of Dighton, Mass., and was insured.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Dorringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG 6 21 2m*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

NORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder, Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers. ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors. 5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE. WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other. W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, 4 29 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. Business Agent and Treasurer....JOSEPH D. MURPHY

LAST WEEK OF THE BRYANTS. MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY. Another change of programme by the world renowned "BRYANT'S MINSTRELS." More New Songs, New Dances, New Acts, Banjo Solos, and a new burlesque opera, "MRS. LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D." Seats secured from 10 to 3. 8 2 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

INSURANCE.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE WORLD.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS

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BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

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HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
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E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA, General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

8 8 B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET, (Two doors below Chesnut street), AND No. 432 WALNUT STREET, (Penn Building) ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

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Evening Telegraph

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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1869.

HOUSEMAN, STOKES, DAVIS, BUNN, ADAIRE, CLOUD, AND HONG.

The Democratic journals are at last rallying to the support of "the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket." The *Mercury*, after clearly demonstrating that the worst men were nominated in the worst possible way, now announces its determination to support them on the ground that they are not inferior to the Republican nominees. Nothing pleases the plundering politicians better than such servile submission. They rejoice in the opportunity of having their tricks forgiven and their crimes condoned on the ground that the welfare of a party requires their election. If, after the shameful spectacles which have disgusted the decent men of both organizations, this course is universally adopted, local politics will become more degraded and disreputable than ever, and future efforts to promote reform will be attended with increased difficulty. A beginning must be made somewhere. If the dissatisfaction produced by glaring partisan outrages of every description is to uniformly end in an endorsement of the men and things complained of, purification will be simply impossible, and party manipulations will go on from bad to worse, until not a vestige of honesty, decency, or justice is left.

The bulk of the Democratic ticket is so bad that it is beneath criticism. Every villainous expedient that wicked imaginations could suggest was resorted to by the victors in the Democratic Conventions, and the character of the nominees corresponds with the means they used to win their doubtful honors. Our especial business at this time, however, is with the Republican household. In it better things are expected. It cannot maintain its existence by blind traditions or unreasoning prejudices, and it must rely for success upon the cordial approval of its proceedings by the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the community.

We have received a number of communications from the friends of Mr. Houseman, urging us to refrain from further opposition to his pretensions, and expatiating upon his personal virtues. It will be remembered that we have made no attacks upon his private character, nor is it our intention do so hereafter. We have charged against him that he was the favorite of the "Gas Ring," which has exercised such an obnoxious influence upon the Republican organization in this city, and that his friends in the convention resorted to unfair means to procure his nomination. We believe these charges to be strictly true. They are pertinent to the issue. They should be remembered and acted upon at the polls. It is a general principle of law that fraud vitiates all contracts. By fraud Mr. Houseman procured his nomination, and the implied obligation of Republican voters to support him in October next is thoroughly cancelled by this fact. We believe that if he should be defeated for the reasons stated, more good than harm would thereby result to the Republican party, because another needed lesson would be given of the necessity of just dealing in its partisan councils.

As to the six renominated Republican members of the last Legislature, Messrs. Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong, every man of them should be defeated. If your enemy cheats you once it is his fault. If you give him a chance to cheat you a second time the fault is your own. These faithless members have clearly shown, by their legislative record, that they care nothing for the welfare of their constituents, and that they wish to return to Harrisburg only to make further betrayals. They stand condemned by their own votes and speeches. Since they insist upon an appeal to the people, in spite of their delinquencies, we hope no Republican will be restrained by partisan considerations from passing upon them the sentence of condemnation which they so richly deserve. If we are ever to have creditable legislators we must begin by refusing to extend the official term of those who are known to be unfaithful.

MODERN IDEAS IN JAPAN.

The account furnished by Lieutenant-Commander Bradford, of the United States steamer Aroostook, of the naval battle near Hakodadi last May, is a curious instance of the progress that has been made by the Japanese in modern ideas. It was but a few years ago that Japan was practically an unknown country. American enterprise and diplomacy succeeded in breaking down the barriers of exclusiveness, and revealed to the world a people of remarkable intelligence and of a peculiar but undoubtedly high grade of civilization. Both the Japanese and Chinese appear to have felt that the preservation of their cherished systems could only be accomplished bo non-intercourse with the outside world; but, unlike the Chinese, the people of Japan, or at least a very large proportion of them, showed an eagerness to learn and to profit by the example of the new races with whom they were brought in contact. All observers unite in the opinion that the Japanese are, as a nation, far more civilized, enlightened, and intelligent than the Chinese, and one proof of this is their anxiety to avail themselves of all the great improvements and inventions of modern European and American culture. In the naval fight referred to several American-built and armed vessels were engaged, including the famous Rebel iron-clad Stonewall, which was sold to the Japanese a few years ago by our Government. When the Japanese begin to fight each other after the American fashion, with iron-clad steamers and eleven-inch guns, they have already taken a huge step towards reaching the American ideal of progressive civilization.

But it is not in their warfare alone that the Japanese have shown their willingness to learn something. They are steadily making improvements in their method of government and in their internal affairs generally. Many of their troops are armed and uniformed and drilled after the Western fashion, but so far from being mere imitators, as the Chinese frequently are, they appear to adopt improvements with judgment, and with a discriminating knowledge of their actual requirements. There are now evidences of a general disposition among the most intelligent men of the empire to throw down all the restrictions to intercommunication, and to endeavor to place themselves on a level with the most advanced nations. Considering the jealousy with which the Japanese for centuries withheld themselves from all intercourse with the outside world, these changes are certainly wonderful as well as gratifying. With the opening of the Pacific Railroad, and the rapid increase of population on our Pacific coast, the intercoarse between the people of the United States and those of Japan will become more intimate every year; and it especially becomes us to promote a friendly feeling with them, and to offer all due aid and encouragement to those who are laboring to raise this ancient and most interesting people to a moral and intellectual level with ourselves. There is no doubt that both China and Japan are destined to exert a great influence on the future of this country; and a cordial sympathy with them in their efforts to catch up with us in the race of civilization will have its proper effect in promoting good feeling and harmony hereafter.

THE DANGERS OF SEA BATHING.

In recording the first fatal mishap of the season at the seashore, it is our duty to renew the warning so often made against recklessness and foolhardiness while enjoying the pleasures and benefits of our seaside watering-places. Last year the drowning cases were numerous, and they had the effect of exciting an undue prejudice against surf-bathing, even among persons who were not constitutionally timid. It has been a matter for sincere congratulation that hitherto during the present bathing season no unfortunate occurrences have marred the pleasure of the visitors at either Cape May or Atlantic City. It would seem to be impossible, however, notwithstanding all precautions, to get through a season without loss of life, and we accordingly have intelligence from Cape May that a gentleman was drowned yesterday, in spite of every effort to save him. This terrible misfortune was due to the same cause that has produced a very large majority, if not all, of the drowning cases at the seashore. The bather ventured beyond his depth and was unable to control himself in the surf, and before aid could reach him he was overwhelmed by the waves. The oldest *habitues* of Cape May and Atlantic City assert positively that there is no danger at either place to bathers if they will only exercise common prudence. It is hard to teach some persons what this is, however, and nothing but an unfortunate occurrence like that of yesterday will prevent them from recklessly exposing their lives. How far the unfortunate man who was drowned yesterday was to blame it is impossible for us to tell. He in all probability did not know what his danger was, having in the excitement of bathing allowed himself to be carried out further than was prudent. The exemption from any such fatalities that our watering-places have enjoyed hitherto this season must, in a great measure, be attributed to the sad warnings of last year; but it suggests whether still further precautions and safeguards might not be provided at the bathing places, so as to reduce the chances of drowning to a minimum. In any case, however, much will depend upon the bathers themselves, and life-boats, life-lines, and other means of preventing accidents will avail nothing if persons will persist in unnecessarily exposing themselves to peril.

TWO SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

During the present week elections are held in three of the Southern States, Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee. The contest in Kentucky takes place to-day, and is of about as much significance and consequence to the country at large as an election in the State of Vermont. Members of both houses of the State Legislature are to be chosen, and a State Treasurer also. The Republican candidate for the latter position is Rumsey Wing, his Democratic opponent being J. W. Tate, the present incumbent of the office. The vote for President last November stood 39,566 for Grant to 115,889 for Seymour—a majority of 76,313 for the latter. The Democratic majority being so overwhelming, and no great issue at stake, there will probably be a light vote polled, but sufficiently large, doubtless, to give Mr. Tate a majority of 50,000 or 60,000, with an overwhelming majority in both houses of the Legislature. In the last Legislature the party division was as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	8	9	17
Democrats	30	91	121
Democratic majority	22	82	104
Totals	38	100	138

It may be taken for granted that in the next Legislature the two parties will secure about the same comparative numerical strength, and that Kentucky will continue to be for some time in the future, as it has been in the past, the great stronghold of pure and undiluted Democratic doctrine.

To-morrow the State election in Alabama will take place, the officers to be chosen being members of Congress and of the Legislature. In this State the distinct lines of the two great national parties are still preserved, there being no such anomaly as opposing candidates occupying practically the same platform and equally anxious to secure the colored vote, as was presented by the recent contest in Virginia. As some indication of the result of the legislative contest, we give the status of the last Legislature, which was as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Totals.*
Republicans	32	82	114
Democrats	1	13	14
Republican majority	31	69	100
White	32	74	106
Colored	1	21	22
White majority	31	53	84
Total	33	95	128

But the State is not so overwhelmingly Republican as this showing would seem to indicate. The registration made previous to the voting upon the new Constitution, last year, footed up 77,250 whites and 93,434 blacks, a total of 170,684. The old Rebel element stood entirely aloof, as they had done on the question of a convention for framing a constitution, in 1867, and while 80,318 votes were given for the new constitution, there were only about 500 against it, 130 of these being cast by eccentric freedmen. At the election for State officers and members of Congress, in the early part of 1868, the same stand was taken by the majority of the whites, William H. Smith being elected Governor by a vote of 66,021, with no opposition. When it came to the Presidential election, however, there was a lively contest, Grant receiving 76,366 and Seymour 72,086—a majority of only 4280 for the former.

At the Congressional election of last year there was no opposition whatever to the regular Republican candidates in the first four districts, while in the Fifth district the regular nominee had two opponents, and in the Sixth three, but in neither of these did the opposition vote amount to much. Consequently it is impossible to give figures which will throw any light upon the possible result, but the success of all the Republican candidates is probable. The rival nominations for Congress are as follows:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*
1.	Alfred E. Buck.	William D. Mann.
2.	Charles W. Buckley.	A. N. Worthy.
3.	Robert S. Heflin.	J. C. Parkinson.
4.	Charles Hayes.	John B. Reed.
5.	William J. Haralson.	Peter M. Dox.
6.	John J. Hinds.	William C. Sherrod.

In the Fourth district, where the Republican candidate last year received the large vote of 19,634, without any opposition, the Democracy at first regarded their cause as hopeless, and their convention adjourned without making a nomination. General Dustan, an independent Republican candidate, had the prospect of the Democratic support until quite recently, when Dr. John B. Reed was announced as an independent Democratic candidate. It is said, however, that he has failed to rally his entire party to his support. Charles W. Buckley, the candidate in the Second district, is the only member of the Fortieth Congress who has secured a renomination.

St. Louis is working herself up into a state of very great excitement on the subject of the removal of the national capital. A preliminary meeting has been held, and a monster mass meeting is in contemplation, and ways and means for securing the great object upon which her heart is now fixed are suggested by the score. We regret that we cannot join hands with the disinterested patriots who are moving in this matter. If the capital is to be removed from Washington, Philadelphia is the place for it. The Penn Squares would be just the site for the principal building, and if they are too small, it will be an easy matter to clear away the space surrounding them to the distance of half a mile or more. The White House could be erected on Logan or Rittenhouse Square, while Smith's Island would be the most delightful spot in the wide wide world for a President's summer residence. The different buildings required for the departments could be strung along Broad street, and that grand thoroughfare could then be paved, from end to end, with the Nicolson blocks, at the expense of the National Government. And within a month after the permanent removal to this city of all the paraphernalia and *personnel* of government, New York would sink to the dead level of Marcus Hook and other abandoned seaport towns.

General Sickles has presented his credentials to Marshal Serrano, the Spanish Regent, and been received in the most flattering manner. It was freely predicted that our new minister's past record would render his appointment to this diplomatic post distasteful to the society of the Spanish capital, and that he would be tendered anything but a cordial reception. But it would seem that the Spaniards are either ignorant of his career, or regard his shortcomings as of no material consequence, for the Regent was so gracious as to pay him a high personal tribute, concluding with the assurance that President Grant could not have made a selection that would have been more gratifying to the Spanish people. While all this does not cause us to believe that the appointment of General Sickles was a judicious one, it is still a matter of gratification to learn that there is to be no grand scandal resulting from it. The American legation in Spain has been the occasion of quite enough unfavorable comment of late, and if General Sickles is permitted to reside in Madrid without giving rise to another instalment, the blunder made by his appointment will not result so seriously as it might have done.

The Chinese Question is about receiving a practical solution at Omaha. The men employed in constructing the railroad bridge over the Missouri river at that point are on a strike, and the contractor has despatched an agent to San Francisco to secure the services of a gang of pig-tailed and squint-eyed laborers. The advent of John Chinaman at this comparatively Eastern point will mark an epoch in the history of the country, and the successful introduction of Chinese labor east of the Rocky Mountain range in this single instance will prove but the beginning of a grand invasion of the flowery celestials. The chances are, however, that the attempt to finish the Omaha bridge with Chinese labor will result in a conflict between the new comers and the strikers.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Wreck of the Haya-Maro Near Yokohama—Loss of Life—A Heroic Commander.

The Japan *Gazette* gives the following account of a disastrous occurrence in Japanese waters:—

The steamer Haya-maro was wrecked on a rock, some seventy miles from Yokohama, June 17, and went down. She was steaming at a speed of about fourteen knots, and when about two hundred yards to the eastward of the Plymouth rocks she struck violently on a sunken rock. After striking, the vessel grated, surged to and fro, and suddenly stopped—but for an instant—from the shock. Captain Hill then gave orders to run her in shore, but the moment she was clear of the rock—or three revolutions afterwards—the stem took the water, and she went down bodily in about forty fathoms.

At the moment she struck nearly all hands were on deck, but perfect coolness and discipline were maintained, there being only a rush to the boats on the part of the Chinese. Captain Hill was calmly giving further orders in the hope of saving his passengers and cargo, when he was accosted by the chief officer, who said:—"You had better look after yourself, Captain Hill; it is all over with the vessel," to which the brave man replied:—"Never mind me—look after yourself;' and a few moments later was engulfed with his ship. One boat was lowered and got away in safety from the wreck, picking up those of the survivors whom they could find, and then making for the shore, their progress being, however, slow, as they were pulling but two oars.

Some went overboard with the violence of the shock. One of the survivors was seated on the deck with Mr. Wainwright, and went down with the vessel, but fortunately came up unharmed, and managed to swim clear of the wreck; he then endeavored to make for the shore, but the current setting out rendered it impossible. So, reserving his strength he kept himself afloat for some time on an oar that had been given him in the water by one of the officers. At one time he was pulled under the water by some poor soul struggling for life. The other passenger who was saved was also pulled under water in the same manner, and twice nearly drowned. They remained in the water upwards of an hour, and at the moment when exhaustion was overpowering them, were picked up by the boat, which had put off again from the shore to the rescue.

The survivors being now all afloat, search was made on the beach for anything that might have washed up from the wreck, but nothing was found except a bale of cotton yarn, by means of which the chief officer had floated for a considerable time towards the shore, when he was picked up. Two large native boats were procured, and the coast searched for three or four miles on either side of the bay, but without any result. A landing was not made, as the senodes did not like to take their boat into the surf, but a Yacouin who was sent to make inquiries, reported that the villagers knew nothing of the wreck, nor had they seen anything wash up on the beach. About 4 o'clock the Olago weighed anchor, and being joined by those who had been engaged in the search along the coast, headed for Yokohama, where, with colors at half-mast, she arrived about 6 o'clock.

The following is a list of those who are missing:—

Crew—Captain Hill; Mr. Watt, Second Engineer; two Japanese firemen; one Chinese fireman; two cooks; one carpenter; one steward.

Passengers—Messrs. Marrison, Wainwright, Kalle, Muller, Jachimek, a pianist; one Chinaman; six Japanese.

The rock on which the vessel struck was found to be about six feet below water, and about 200 yards to the eastward of the Plymouth Rocks, with deep soundings all around it; the same account is given of it by the native fishermen, who added that at high tide it is covered by twelve feet of water. It is supposed to be the spot where the Nepaul struck two or three years ago. We believe its position is not defined on the charts, there being merely "shoal" marked in the vicinity of the Plymouth Rocks. When examined yesterday, there were marks where the steamer had struck and shattered the rock.

The Japanese *Times* gives the following additional particulars:—

The disaster appears to be due, as in the case of the Nepaul in 1865, to skirting the well-known "Plymouth Rock" too closely. A little after 8 P. M., when dinner was over, and passengers and officers on deck enjoying the hour after their meal, while the vessel was going fourteen knots, her engines making ninety-eight revolutions per minute, she struck upon the same danger as the Nepaul. Apparently she went right over the rock, and went down almost immediately—according to the best information we can get, in seven minutes. Had the engines been at once reversed, so that the ship could have been retained in her position on the rock, she might have remained suspended there long enough to have enabled all in her to have got away from her at leisure; but it would seem that Captain Hill hoped to be able to run her ashore, after clearing the point on which she was hanging, and directed his efforts to that end. Slightly built, however (she was originally constructed for a blockade-runner in the American civil war), her bottom was literally torn out of her, and she sank as soon as she got over into deep water, and has left not a rack behind.

One solitary bale of cotton is all that remains of her cargo; this must have come up through her side, and was of some service in supporting the first mate, until finding it rolling too much, he abandoned it for a floating spar.

The way in which the European passengers met their death was pitiable. All, except M. Jachimek, who would not leave his cabin, were being lowered from the side of the sinking vessel, in one of the boats, and fully content with their position, the sea being smooth and shore within three miles of them, when one of the falls was cut or let go, slipped through the block at the davit, and the boat, instantly perpendicular, shot them all out into sea. M. le Conde de Mouton, a strong swimmer, struck out at once for shore, which he reached after being nearly two hours in the water, and Mr. Cream was picked up by the Quartermaster's boat which, after landing her freight of Chinamen and Japanese, returned to look for survivors from the wreck. Those of the crew who were saved had mostly reached the land in another boat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12§

☞ JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladade su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde,

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1869. The Certificates for the new stock subscribed for under resolution of February 24 have now ready, and will be delivered on return of the receipt. 8 2 3t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ A GRAND REGATTA WILL TAKE place from POINT AIRY ISLAND TO-MORROW for a superb SILVER PITCHER. Entrance free to all open boats under twenty feet. Steamer GENERAL McCALL leaves lower side SOUTH Street Wharf every five minutes. 1t*

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ABBOTT IRON COMPANY, held this day, the resignation of ALEX. ERVIN, Esq., as President was accepted, and HORACE ABBOTT, Esq., elected to fill the vacancy. JOHN A. L. MORRELL, Secretary. July 17, 1869. 7 30 fmw3t*

☞ CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PROcess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of injuring the sponge, but on the contrary protects it from decay. This is the undisputed testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Elastic Sponge. 8 3mwf§

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax. 8 2 3t*† J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, *clear of taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1869, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened. 7 21 1t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 206 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. Trenton, July 19, 1869. 7 21 1t

CLOTHING.

CLEARING OFF THE SPRING

AND

SUMMER STOCK!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

IMMENSE ABATEMENT!

THE CASSIMERE SUITS ARE GOING!

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THE LINEN PANTS TAKE LEGS TO THEMSELVES AND RUN AWAY!

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SEE THE PRICES AT WHICH WE CLOSE OUR BIG STOCK.

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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS OFFERED AT

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The Canal of this Company is 108 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1mrp

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THE BEST CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

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By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly, 8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours, 6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

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FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

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Cannot be Sledged!
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906. 906. 906.

ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of

'HUMAN HAIR."

He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.

N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and will be dealt with according to law. 7 14 1§4p

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 19wfm§

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Reign of Dullness—The Bremen Steam Line—Another Line of German Ocean Steamers Talked of.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Our city has been for some weeks past, and now is, unusually dull and quiet. More citizens have gone out of town, to the watering-places, country retreats of various kinds, and to Europe, this summer, than ever before in any one season. The city seems almost deserted, and business of every kind is at a stand-still.

Our new line of steamers to Bremen has afforded favorable opportunities for persons visiting the other side, and very many taking advantage thereof, are now in Europe. This has been one of the most successful enterprises ever established in Baltimore. There are now four first-class ships on the line, giving us an arrival and departure weekly. There is as much business in the way of freight and passengers going and coming as they are able to accommodate.

It is thought, indeed, two more steamers may yet be added, and enough be found for them to do. Being connected as they are with that powerful work, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, their success is the greater and triumph more complete. It alone can supply the line with tonnage. It is amazing to see the amount of freight brought from all parts of the West for shipment to Europe by these steamers, and likewise the vast quantity that comes in them consigned directly to points on the railroad throughout its immense ramifications and vast length.

Your city of Philadelphia, in connection with its great Pennsylvania railway system, should lose no time in emulating our example regarding ocean navigation, and establish a German line similar to the one we have. If she does not, Baltimore will unquestionably secure permanently a large amount of trade that would otherwise naturally seek Philadelphia. Speaking as a Baltimorean, I of course can have no objection to our success in this respect, but selfishness need not prevent me from uttering a truth in which your citizens are most deeply interested.

As what is termed our Northern Central Railway is under the absolute control of your Pennsylvania Road, giving full, free, and easy connection, competing with the Baltimore and Ohio for Western trade, it is quite certain President Garrett will afford no facilities beyond what he can avoid to any company opposing him. Hence especial care is taken to secure all the passengers and freight coming by the Bremen steamers to the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

There has been and now is some talk of securing certain privileges whereby another line of German steamers, to sail from some prominent port in Germany for Baltimore, is to be established. The supposition, indeed the full understanding, is that it will be connected with the Northern Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads. They can have a depot at the Canton wharf, giving them equal advantages with the Baltimore and Ohio and the present Bremen line at Locust Point. There will be no difficulty in procuring a track directly to the landing.

I assert again Philadelphia, or her business men, stand greatly in their own light if they permit this to be done. Let them, by all means, regardless of cost, move at once in the matter, before it is too late, and secure their own line of steamers, connected with their own Pennsylvania Railroad; otherwise they must unquestionably suffer in their commerce and business. Baltimore, though seemingly small, is now marching ahead with rapid strides, and she is sure to be felt by those who fail in competing with her in these important enterprises. I speak of truths apparent and potential. They cannot be made light of by your citizens.

The railroad fever is decidedly alive in our region. Works of this kind, small and great, are being projected, and some of them now under construction, all over the State. We have a live Governor and an enterprising Mayor in this respect. They go in heart and soul for all such enterprises.

The Western Maryland Railroad to Hagerstown and Williamsport has been retarded only for the time being by an injunction preventing Baltimore City from giving it the million of dollars authorized by a recent ordinance. This, however, will soon be set aside, and the work completed.

Our city, excepting some diarrhœa, has been remarkably healthy, barring an unusual mortality among children from summer complaint.

BONA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS will commence their second week at the Arch Street Theatre this evening. The burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia, the Black Doctress*, will be produced, together with several other novelties. Mr. Bryant himself, we notice by the advertisements in the New York papers, is announced to appear in that city this evening at Niblo's Garden as "Shaun the Post" in *Arrah-na-Pogue*. As Mr. Bryant's intention to be absent from the Arch this week has not been announced here, the supposition of the playgoing public of course is that he will appear as usual. This is not fair treatment to the public of this city, who have very liberally patronized this troupe since they have been at the Arch, and Mr. Bryant certainly owes an explanation.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.—*A large assortment selling rapidly, but replenished daily. New, fresh, and fashionable, SUPERIOR TO ANY READY-MADE STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA in style, fit, and make, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

A. WINCH, No. 505 CHESNUT STREET, has our thanks for copies of *London Punch* and *Fun*, which he has furnished us. Mr. Winch's place is well supplied with all the latest foreign and domestic periodicals.

NEVER ALLOW DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints the system is often so rapidly reduced as to reach a stage beyond the help of medicines before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year, therefore, everybody should be provided with the safe and certain curative for all Stomach and Bowel Complaints, DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for with this remedy at hand, all such affections may be promptly and efficaciously treated. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A CARD.—Charles Stokes will sell the balance of his summer stock of clothing at reduced prices, in order to make room for his very choice stock of fall clothing now being manufactured.

THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.—It is idle to expect health if the precautions necessary to secure it are neglected. The human organization is a delicate piece of mechanism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in order, as are requisite in the management of the most complicated combination of levers, wheels, and pinions.

At this season of the year the body is peculiarly sensitive, because it is greatly weakened and relaxed by the continuous heat. The skin, in summer, with its millions of pores wide open, is a very different sort of tegument from the compact fibrous covering which it becomes under the action of the winter's cold. The muscles, too, are comparatively flaccid, the nerves tremulous, the blood poor, and the whole frame less capable of enduring fatigue and resisting disease than in cool weather. These indications of a depressed condition of the vital forces are so many unmistakable hints that nature needs reinforcing.

Ordinary stimulants will not effect this object. They inflame and excite, but do not strengthen. The only preparation which can be depended upon to impart staminal vigor to the system, and enable it to endure the ordeal of the heated term without giving way under the pressure, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic and corrective so pure, so harmless, so utterly free from the drawbacks which render many of the powerful astringents employed in medical practice more dangerous than the ailments they are employed to cure, that it may be administered without fear to the feeblest female invalid or the most delicate child. The cathartic and alterative vegetable ingredients, which are combined with those of a tonic nature in its composition, keep the bowels moderately free and perfectly regular while the work of invigoration is going on. The finest blood depurents which the herbal kingdom affords are also among its components, so that it recruits, purifies, and regulates the system simultaneously.

AUGUST!!

CLOTHING AT A DISCOUNT!

To make way for

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

in our

GREAT OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

we close out our entire stock this month at a

GREATER DISCOUNT

than any other house in America could afford to make.

Call and see what we have that you want. The price will be made to suit you.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

MURPHY—BAYLY.—At Norristown, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Benjamin Watson, D. D., Mr. ALBERT L. MURPHY, of Philadelphia, and Miss REBECCA E. BAYLY, of Norristown.

SMITH—CALDWELL.—On the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Church, WILLIAM M. SMITH to Miss RACHEL CALDWELL. No cards.

DIED.

ERWIN.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. MARTHA M. ERWIN, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1213 Mascher street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Abington Burial Ground.

KELLY.—On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. ROSANNA, wife of Patrick Kelly, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, back of No. 509 Catharine street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

McCOLLIN.—Near Chester, 8th month, 2d, in the 30th year of her age, SARAH W., wife of Thomas H. McCollin.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Fourth-day afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, George Pennock, No. 806 Franklin street, Philadelphia. Interment in Friends' Southwestern Burial Ground. **

MITCHELL.—On the 31st of July, MARY JANE, widow of the late David P. Mitchell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 218 S. Twentieth street, near Walnut, on Wednesday, August 4, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, the 31st instant, HELEN GRIFFITTS, daughter of Edmund and Arabella B. Smith, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, on Thorp's lane, Germantown, on Tuesday morning, August 3, at 10 o'clock. **

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 9 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
7 19 rptf East of Front street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF EDWARD McBRIDE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to
F. MORTIMER LEWIS, Administrator,
8 2m6t* EAST WALNUT LANE, Germantown.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 fmw

DRY GOODS.

BATHING CAPS! BATHING CAPS!
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET.
DURING THE REBUILDING OF OUR FRONT STORE,
We are in full operation.
No interruption to business.
Departments all in full blast.
IMPROVED BATHING ROBES.
THIN SHAWLS—BARGAINS.
BEST WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.
CLOSING OUT DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
WHITE PLAID NAINSOOKS.
CLOSING OUT DRESS LINENS.
LINENS VERY CHEAP NOW.
DOMESTIC STOCK VERY FULL.
BOYS' CLOTHING—LOW PRICES.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. 1 7 fsm

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,
WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS,
Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 9 30 wfm

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [2 28m

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and After Monday,
JULY 5,
WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE
AT 5 P. M.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 Chesnut Street,
3 11 thm PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
8 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
THROUGH BY RAIL TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company
Has now on sale at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, and at the Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, THROUGH TICKETS via Washington and Gordonsville, and via Richmond and York River Line (steamer from Baltimore to West Point, thence by rail to Richmond), to
NATURAL BRIDGE, AUGUSTA, BATH, ALUM, ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, HEALING, HOT, WARM, SWEET AND
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
EXCURSION TICKETS
To the above places, going via Washington and Gordonsville, and returning via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11:30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 8:36 the following evening.
Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington.
For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
Baggage checked through from residences or hotels by leaving orders at office of UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
GEORGE A. DADMUN,
General Ticket Agent. 7 29 12t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 28 6p5

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 15 tf

INSTRUCTION.

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal.
REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Greve, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Dorr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf3m

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REMOVED from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
7 31 5w

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwf3rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES.
THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
5 17 mwf3mrp
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, Adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY.
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 22 mwf3rp

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire..... $3 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 328 North DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 9 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 15 3m*

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 8 rp

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1y2 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2t

ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 1

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 1

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,
7 24 smwfmrp PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

CHAMPION SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June , 69.
MESSRS FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at prices. 4 17 4ptf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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The Modern French Novelist.

We quote the following from one of the lively sketches of "Men of the Second Empire" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Newspapers were already counting thousands of readers where but a few years before they numbered only hundreds, and editors were trying to outbid each other in public favor by the number and quality of their feuilletons. For a considerable time the feuilleton, or serial tale, was deemed the most important part of a French paper. The bourgeois and his wife cared much more for the ingenious novel, eked out in daily doses of three columns, than for the brilliant leading article or the palpitating column of *faits divers*. It used to be calculated during the reign of Louis Philippe that a feuilleton signed "Alexandre Dumas" raised the circulation of a paper by at least 3000; and during the time that the *Journal des Debats* published the "Mysteres de Paris," by Eugene Sue, the sale of that journal was more than quadrupled. Of course, the introduction of the feuilleton produced an astonishing number of bad as well as good writers; but, taken all in all, the French novelists of twenty years ago were a body of men eminently superior in point of talent to those of the present day. One of the reasons of this is that the class of novel-readers was better then than now. Artisans and workmen had not yet begun to read these works of fiction with which the one sou newspaper has since familiarized them. Those who read the feuilletons were the bourgeois, who were necessarily more exacting than untaught readers can be. Criticism, too, had not yet become the meaningless thing to which French journalists of the Second Empire have reduced it. Gustave Planche, Cuvillier Fleury, Saint-Marc Girardin, and Sainte Beuve were all literary judges of rare merit, whose opinions were esteemed, and whose censorship excited dread enough to keep authors in subjection to the laws of good taste, good style, and common sense. But 1848 came, literature was swamped for a time in politics, and when the storm cleared away and literature rose again to the surface it was under new conditions, in a new atmosphere, and for a new class of people. Politics were completely hushed, journalists had chains to their pens. The serious, respectable newspapers might be counted on the fingers; the frivolous prints devoted to what was called "literature," that is, to scandal, nonsense, and gossip, were numbered by the hundreds. Universal suffrage had been proclaimed; the people—not much wiser, perhaps, nor more intelligent than their fathers, but nevertheless more proud and more inquisitive—were beginning to ask the why and wherefore of things. They were learning to read. They were anxious for a certain semblance of instruction, and they wanted to have their newspapers like richer folk. Had liberty of the press existed, good and cheap papers might have been founded, as in England, to disseminate sound instruction and healthy opinions on political questions, but the six centime stamp prevented this. With a restrictive code of press regulations, such as that which the second empire had introduced, it was impossible to bring out a good political paper under three-half-pence (town price) or two-pence (country price). This suggested to certain capitalists the idea of starting the halfpenny paper, giving no political news, but crammed full of police reports and details of murders, and rendered double attractive by an interminable feuilleton relating the prowesses of escaped convicts. Of course the innovation succeeded. The halfpenny papers, daubed with the lucubrations of M. Tonson du Terrail or M. Emile Gaboriau, sold by the half million, and the more expensive papers, enticed by the success of their cheap rivals, took their cue from them and launched out into the same kind of literature; the only difference being that, instead of describing the achievements of popular heroes like Rocambole, they addressed themselves to more polished sympathies, and spoke of swindling in high life, seduction, abduction, and, above all, adultery. The inevitable result of this movement was that French novelists soon came to be divided into two classes numbering about an equal number of adepts, viz.—those who catered for the upper classes, and those who contracted for the lower. Needless to say that these categories mutually despised each other; the latter calling themselves "educators of the people," because, after making their cutthroat hero triumph in two hundred and sixty-seven chapters, they hanged him in the two hundred and sixty-eighth; and the former styling themselves "realists," or "characterists," because in describing objectionable scenes they took care to leave out nothing of what ought to have been suppressed. To say that French novels are more immoral at the present time than they ever were before is to say nothing, for French novelists have never at any period plumed themselves upon that kind of morality which is required in England. But the novelists of the second empire are more cynically immoral than their predecessors. In the works of fiction written by authors of other generations, one finds chapters enough which might well have been left out; but in almost every case one feels that these chapters must have been written naively, without any fixed intention of shocking, and that the language of them is such as was tolerated by the usages of the day. But there is no excuse of the sort to be alleged in defense of the French novelists of the present time. Propriety and decorum were never so loudly preached, nor, on the whole, so universally practised as they are nowadays. When, therefore, my friend M. Louis de Rose applies his graphic mind to the portrayal of incidents such as could form the topic of no conversation out of Mabille or the Casino Cadet, it is evident that he goes out of his way to do this, and that his only object is to give to his novels that strong flavor of patchouli which will ensure them a sale. Nevertheless, M. Louis de Rose, whose works adorn the table of every boudoir in Paris, passes in the world for a man of stainless principle, and possesses very lofty ideas as to the dignity of his profession. He is decorated, is in high favor at Court, is one of the committee of the Societe des Gens de Lettres, and would be accepted everywhere as an arbiter on any moot question of honor. Nothing would shock him so deeply as the supposition that he wrote his books with any object in view but the good of humanity. He modestly calls himself the slave of art. It is in obedience to this honored mistress that he produces a three-volume novel once a twelvemonth, and gives it a piquant title which attracts the whole of the Quartier Breda to purchase the work. His last novel was called "La Peche de Madame," and three editions of it went during the first week. A critic, evidently jealous and very much behind his age, remarked that it was a scandalous thing that a man should have been found to write such a book, and that anybody should have been found to buy it. This critic denounced the plot as something monstrous and grievous; but his article only gave a fresh stimulus to the sale, and three more editions disappeared before the month was out. M. Louis de Rose did not send a cartel to the critic—it is only the small fry of literature who do this—but he said with a charming smile to one of his friends, that it was the fate of every man who rose to have detractors, and that he forgave the critic with all his heart. He was even generous enough to add that those who abused him did it only from ignorance, and because they did not understand him. "What you must look at in a work of art," he said, "is not the details, but the *tout ensemble*. Now, in the 'Peche de Madame' the *tout ensemble* is reflected in the last paragraph of the book, in which Madame, being deserted by her lover, repents and takes refuge in a convent." "Yes," interposed the friend, "but how about the chapters in which Madame has not yet repented?" "Those," exclaimed M. de Rose, "are studies of character. Every page, as you may notice, is a careful analysis—an analysis of the various symptoms which the passions may evoke." The friend was evidently as jealous as the critic, for he answered, "But everybody knows what those symptoms are; and I should have thought it scarcely necessary to go so far as you have done into details of social anatomy. You are not content to portray a vice; you dissect it." "Yes," nodded M. Louis de Rose, "and some day or other, probably when I am dead and gone, it will be my glory to have done so. Future ages will say, 'Voila un homme qui savait peindre son epoque;' and they will feel grateful to me for having patiently resigned myself to calumny for the cause of art." The friend made no reply. Was it that he was convinced, or was it simply that when arguing a few days before with another novelist of the Second Empire he had heard the very self-same answer? It was a popular writer that time—a gentleman who had been delighting the masses during two years and five months with a serial tale about the adventures of a felon. "What!" he cried, "you complain that I allow my hero to escape from all the prisons where society puts him; that I make him succeed in all his plans, outwit the police, and baffle justice; and that by these means I incite the lower classes to dishonesty. But you forget, my friend, that I am simply painting my age. My book is a portrait—a faithful portrait of modern manners and modern people. If the colors are strong, you must blame nature or society, and not me. I am a realist, remember. I paint my characters as I find them, in a state of nature, and without any flimsy veils on."

The friend bowed, but on taking up a paper, to change the subject, he could scarcely help laughing on reading that an unhappy photographer, who was probably a realist too, had been sent to prison for six months for selling some faithful portraits of modern people, strongly colored, in a state of nature, and without any flimsy veils on.

Wahhabeeism in India.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

What is the origin and what is the object of the commotion which within the last few years has been noticed among the Mussulmans in different parts of India, and which very recently caused some apprehension of a conspiracy at Vellore? Most of the Indian journals, as also some official papers, designate the movement as Wahhabeeism—a religious system founded by one 'Abd-ul-Wahhab, a native of Najd in Arabia, about the middle of the last century, and which, with varying fortune, has maintained its hold over the country lying to the westward of the Persian Gulf. The central authority is at Riadh, in the province of 'Aredh, where a descendant of Sa'ud, 'Abd-ul-Wahhab's first convert and military champion, still rules over Najd and several of the adjacent maritime districts. The religion and government of this sect may be briefly described as a Mohammedan puritanism, joined to a Bedawin phylarchy, in which the chief is the political and religious ruler of the nation.

In their creed the Wahhabis are perfectly orthodox; the unity of God is the fundamental principle of their faith; they believe in Mohammed, but regard him as essentially mortal, though gifted with a divine mission; and the Koran, and the Koran alone, is their professed guide in all matters of faith and practice. This latter peculiarity is the most dangerous article of their creed, for it revives the merit of using arms to convert or destroy heretics and infidels—a doctrine which, owing to a variety of causes, too numerous and complicated to be noticed here, has been gradually dying out from amongst most of the Mussulman sects. Sa'ud and his successors were strongly imbued with this dogma, and their zeal in carrying it out was rewarded by the willing or forced subjection of some of the remotest provinces of Arabia to their sway. The Wahabbis of the present day are no less fanatical than their predecessors, but they have made no new conquests of late years, and it is notorious that some of the maritime tribes on the Persian Gulf would gladly be freed from their oppressions. Hence it is not probable that any emissaries from them have found their way into India; neither is it likely that there has been any intercourse between the Indian Mussulmans and these Wahhabis. That a similar reform may have sprung up among some of the zealots of the former, half-Hindooized as many of them are, is conceivable; but we question its having any connection with Wahhabeeism proper, and therefore the appellation given to it is a misnomer calculated to mislead. Our doubts in this respect are confirmed by reading in a Madras journal that "these puritans" in that presidency repudiate the title, "calling a Wahhabee a pig, and spitting at the same time." If there is any good ground for believing that the movement in India has a common origin, and is more or less under the same guidance, it ought not to be beyond the capability of our officials there to discover both, and to afford us some clearer insight into a system which cannot be Wahhabeeism, which may be something like it, and which it greatly concerns us as the rulers of that empire to understand thoroughly.

On this subject an Indian journalist supplies us with the following additional particulars:—

"The name Wahhabees was originally applied as a term of reproach by the orthodox Indian Mussulmans to certain sects of Reformers which have at different times sprung up in different parts of the country. The most important of these sects accepted the title as a means of distinguishing themselves from the inert mass that had suffered vain traditions to incrust and overlay the inspired Koran. These Reformers, have very little in common with the followers of Abd-ud-Wahib of Nejd, nor is their Puritanism of such a pronounced character. The founder of this sect was Syud Uhmed, a British subject, born at Bareilly, who took service with Ameer Khan, Nawab of Tonk. On the subjugation of this petty prince, Syud Uhmed proceeded to Delhi, where he set up as a preacher and reformer (*vide* Cunningham's 'History of the Sikhs'), and made many converts. The most zealous of his disciples was a moulvee named Ishmael, who was the St. Paul of the new sect, and by his writings gave form and consistency to the utterances of the Syud. In 1831 the latter was defeated and slain by the troops of Runjeet Sing, against whom he had warred continuously for two whole years. On the death of Syud Uhmed, his followers dispersed themselves in various directions. His own family fled to Tonk; but such of his disciples as were unable to make their way back to British territory effected their escape to the mountainous region beyond Peshawur, where they fraternized with the Yusufzyes, and became the nucleus of those desperate fanatics who have since given us so much trouble at Sittana.

"The doctrines of Syud Uhmed, promulgated by Moulvee Ishmael, found favor in the eyes of a considerable portion of the Mohammedan population of Delhi, Bareilly, Agra, and Allygurh. From the last named town several Moslems of high position in Government service migrated to Tonk several years before the mutiny, and thence kept up a constant correspondence with the refugees on the Peshawur hills, who were also joined by 'every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented.' From this Moslem Cave of Adullum emissaries were from time to time despatched throughout the length and breadth of India, and money was freely contributed, especially from Patna, to keep alive the smouldering embers of fanatacism. The border annals are filled with the oft-repeated tale of murder, raids, and petty warfare, instigated by the Akhoond of Swat, who may be styled the high priest of the Wahhabees, and for which we are largely indebted to our apathy in 1829–30–31. The Moslem reformers, however, are not confined to the northwest frontier, they swarm likewise in Lower Bengal. Two of Syud Uhmed's disciples, known to the Bengalees as the Moulabees (Moulvees), excited disturbances at Baraset as far back as 1831–32, the existence of which was first communicated to the local magistrate by the commissioner of the district, who had been warned by Lord William Bentinck from Calcutta, in consequence of a letter addressed to a merchant of that city by an indigo planter settled near Baraset. In the neighborhood of Calcutta and Dacca these puritans or fanatics—call them what you will—pass by the name of Firajees, and are so far formidable that they supply money to the more active malcontents thickly scattered throughout India. The real matter for surprise, however, is not the existence of this danger, but the fact that the Government are now for the first time sensible of the necessity for caution, perhaps for action. They have all along persisted in regarding the Sittana raids as cattle-driving forays after the manner of those familiar to readers of Scottish history; nor were their eyes opened by the startling discoveries made by Mr. William Taylor, at Patna, in 1856–57. Even now they have exhibited the utmost reluctance to believe anything of such a disagreeable nature. A native police officer, himself an orthodox Mussulman, who apprehended a Wahhabee emissary on his way back to the hill, was reprimanded for his excess of zeal. Fortunately an English officer was subsequently able to pounce upon this same emissary, on whose person were found papers of serious if not of alarming import. Upon this scent the Government have let loose their sleuth hounds, with what success remains yet to be seen."

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$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
130,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,890 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	138,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
26,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,500 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,082,694 26.	
	Real Estate	26,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116,190 08
	Cash in drawer	413 65 116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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FOR LIVERPOOL
QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
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And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
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Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	
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The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail TUESDAY, August 10, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....
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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
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EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RAT

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The New Ministry—Composition of the Cabinet—The Future—Republican Movements—Progress of Protestantism.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

MADRID, July 14.—After most prodigious and wearying efforts, General Prim succeeded last night only in definitely forming his new ministry. Tremendous exertions were made both by him and by the Regent to induce Senor Martos to join it, exertions which were not abandoned till 5 o'clock last evening. Martos was deaf to all entreaty. The new ministry is as follows:—Presidency and War, General Prim; Marine, Admiral Topete; State (Foreign Affairs), Senor Silvela; Governacion (Home), Senor Sagasta; Grace and Justice, Senor Zorrilla; Fomento (Public Works and Instruction), Senor Echegaray; Haciendo (Finance), Senor Ardanaz; Ultramar (Colonies), Senor Becerra.

The new blood introduced is Senor Ardanaz, who takes charge of finance, in place of Senor Figuerola, of capitation tax memory; Senor Echegaray, who sees to the public works and instruction, and Senor Becerra, who looks after the Colonial Department, which since the resignation of Senor Lopez de Ayala has been attended to provisionally by Admiral Topete. Echegaray is a Unionista, and his eloquent speech against religious intolerance, in which he availed himself of the discoveries of the recent calcined human remains at the Quemadura de la Cruz or burning place of the Inquisition, to illustrate his point, created great sensation at the time and marked him in popular estimation for a distinguished career. What kind of a Minister he will make remains to be proved. As a Unionista he comes from a bad school, but if he has sense and discernment to look beyond his party, and to turn a deaf ear to the promptings of its leader, Senor Rios Rosas, he may do great service to his country and to liberty. Senor Becerra is an old Liberal of the Democratic school. He takes a department there is some thought of suppressing for economy's sake (Colonies), but which at present is second to none in importance. It has the wide questions of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila to deal with. Perhaps the most important change effected is the shifting of Senor Ruiz Zorrilla from Public Works and Instruction to Grace and Justice, in the place of the ultra Unionista Martin de Herrera, whose recent circular caused the whole upsetting. As Minister of Fomento, Ruiz Zorrilla has been in the Government from the first days of the revolution, and has signalized himself by many acts of noble initiation. His decree ordering the inventories of the cathedrals, etc., which led to the assassination of the Governor of Burgos, has been the means of recovering not buried treasures of silver and gold only, though of these it has a goodly number to boast of, but piles of rich and rare manuscripts, books and literary and archæological treasures, which the dust of ages and the ignorance and carelessness of their ecclesiastical custodian had long hidden from recollection and from view. In the Cathedral vaults and cloisters of the grand old city of Toledo alone there were brought to light valuables of this kind in such profusion that they are now forming a museum of them in the place, and they are of such a character as to be worth crossing to Europe especially to see. Besides this, Senor Zorrilla is the author of the complete revolution in the educational institutes of Spain, which is already beginning to work wonders, and also of the decree for a national pantheon, in which house sepulture is to be given to the illustrious dead. He is a ready and eloquent speaker, somewhat dictatorial and vehement, yet one of those in whom these objectionable characteristics are easily lost sight of in his earnestness. The clerical party hate him for his liberality, and the only possible thing which may now mar his administration of the department on which they completely depend (Grace and Justice), is the fear he may be a little too severe with them. Much, however, depends upon themselves. If they continue in a line of conduct openly antagonistic to the new order of things the revolution has brought about in the destruction of their ancient and exclusive privileges and the establishment of religious equality, they will find him somewhat hard to deal with. If they, in short, adopt the respectable and creditable line of conduct followed universally by the Roman Catholic clergy of England and the United States, they will not be much the worse for his administration of their temporal interests; but if they cling to the traditions of the past, and tha Catholic exclusiveness so arrogantly laid down in the ridiculous manifestos of Don Carlos I sent to you a week ago, they will find he can make "Jordan a hard road for them to travel." The day has quite gone by for Spain to yield herself up to Catholic intolerance, or the intolerance of any one sect of religious partisans. The Department of Grace and Justice has in addition to the clergy the regulating all the judicial and magisterial appointments, and its importance is therefore readily recognized. The retirement of Senor Figuerola from the Finance Department, and that too before his budget of estimated expenditure for the present financial year is voted, is a marked event. He has clung to office with remarkable tenacity, having been "in" since the first. His financial policy has been much condemned. But what could any Finance Minister do with such crippled resources as Spain has? The legacy left by the late Queen's government was a fearful state of chaos, debt, and ruin. Senor Figuerola has done his best to work out of it, but every step he has taken seems only to have plunged her deeper in the mire. He has lacked the moral courage to set his back against extravagance, and, therefore, an unbridled expenditure has marked his administration, to the infinite delight of the legions of bloodsuckers poor Spain continues to nourish in her bosom, but at the cost of adding fearfully to her burden of debt. He has tided over extremities by loans, but he has done little to set the revenue in a way of righting itself. It remains to be seen whether his successor, Senor Ardanaz, will be more fortunate. He is a Unionista, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Cortes.

—The Knoxville *Whig* estimates Senter's majority in the approaching election at sixty thousand.

—Mr. Speaker Thomson, of Jancsville, is presented by several Republican journals in Wisconsin as their first choice for Governor.

—Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, passed through Cheyenne on the 16th, and made a brief address to the Democracy, in which, to their astonishment, he placed National Union over sovereignty, and repudiated unequivocally the doctrine of the right of secession.

—Senator Anthony, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, denies the story that he is preparing to attack his colleague, Senator Sprague, in the Senate next winter. Mr. Anthony will not take the offensive, but if he is attacked, he will defend himself as he did last session.

—General Schouler, of Massachusetts, in a private letter, says that if the Liquor law is carried out to the end as it has been begun, the Germans in Boston, who have, as an almost universal thing heretofore, voted the Republican ticket, will change front and stand like a wall of adamant against the party.

REMINISCENCES OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The Presidential Campaign of 1840.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

"Few of our public men have been less understood or more generally underrated than Gen. William Henry Harrison. Suddenly elevated from one of the lowest positions, a subordinate office, bestowed upon him by vote of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which he resided, and by the almost united voice of the nation placed in the highest position in the gift of the people, even the leading men of his own party were half inclined to believe the stories set afloat by his opponents, detracting from the merits of the old soldier, and charging upon him a want of intellectual capacity. If there ever existed a public man who was essentially a man of the people, who knew their virtues, was thoroughly acquainted with their wants, and truly sympathized with them—that man was William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States.

"During the spring of 1839, preceding the meeting of the convention at Harrisburg which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency, the friends of that candidate in Pennsylvania, apprehensive that the advocates of Mr. Clay for the same position would steal a march upon them, pack the convention, and nominate their favorite by a regular *coup de main*, had counselled together and determined to bolt, after the manner of a portion of the Charleston Convention in 1860, and nominate independently. The question which most puzzled these professional politicians was whether 'Old Tip' would stand it. Accordingly a leader of this faction, J. Washington Tyson, a prominent Philadelphia Whig politician of the olden time of that party, was despatched to visit the old hero at his home, sound him on the subject, and see how the land laid.

"Arriving at Cincinnati, this political Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary lost no time in calling upon Colonel George W. Bradbury, editor and publisher of the Cincinnati *Daily Republican*, at that time the accredited home organ of the General, laying the object of his mission before him, and requesting that he would accompany him on his visit to North Bend. Taking a buggy the same afternoon, they arrived in the evening at the hospitable mansion of the old hero, situated on the banks of the Ohio fifteen miles below Cincinnati, where the river makes a beautiful curve, from which the place derives its name. During one of the long and cool evenings of the spring in that climate, the three sat by a cheerful fire, chatting, smoking, and occasionally moistening their clay with a genuine article which the host always kept on hand. At various times, when opportunity offered, Tyson would urge his companion, from whom we have this account, to broach the important matter in hand to the old gentleman, which proposition he invariably declined—not caring to take the risk.

"The parties at length retired for the night, and at daybreak in the morning our informant stated that he was awakened by a noise under his window. Upon looking out he declared that he saw one of the most touching pictures that he ever witnessed. It was the old farmer of North Bend, in his shirt-sleeves, with a pan of cornmeal dough, calling up and feeding his chickens, some of which perched themselves upon his shoulders and others upon his lap, the clucking and crowing of the entire flock forming a musical entertainment the like of which was not heard at the Boston Jubilee. After breakfast, while the parties were sitting in the sunshine beneath the magnificent row of locust trees in front of the house, which, in their early bloom, filled the air with perfume, the Pennsylvania politician, having screwed his courage up to the sticking place, opened up the object of his visit to the host of the occasion. Our informant stated that as the former unfolded his favorite scheme, concocted by himself and friends, he narrowly watched the countenance of the General, during all which time the piercing eagle eye, which was the most striking and remarkable feature of the veteran soldier's countenance, flashed forth a stream of fire.

"'As we prefer to be historically correct in such matters, we give the conversation in the exact language detailed to us. Tyson opened the ball with:—

"'General, to be frank, it is well understood among your best friends and most ardent supporters, I believe, that you cannot receive the nomination for the Presidency.'

"'Such seems indeed to be the prevailing opinion,' was the sententious reply.

"'You are fully aware then, of course, that the friends of Mr. Clay have so managed matters as to give you no sort of chance in the convention?'

"'Yes, I can only say that I think my chance rather slim.'

"'Now, in plain terms, General, let me tell you what your friends in our State have determined to do. The Harrison delegation will go to the convention. If admitted, all very well; but if the convention determine to receive the Clay delegation from Pennsylvania, then we propose to withdraw and form another National Convention, in the confident expectation that we shall be joined by the delegations from Ohio, Indiana, and all other States favorable to you, and then we will make a separate, distinct, and independent nomination. Now, sir, the question is this:—Should we make a nomination under such circumstances, would you allow yourself to be run as an independent candidate?'

"At the close of this harangue the veteran lay back in his chair, and, after apparently musing a moment, burst into a hearty, good-natured laugh, at the close of which he replied:—

"'Mr. Tyson, let me relate to you a little bit of a story, which you will find, if I mistake not, in "Plutarch's Lives." I may not be able to give you the exact words, but very nearly. On one occasion Pompey the Great visited Mark Antony at Misanum, and after settling some business affairs, they mutually invited each other to supper; but it fell to the lot of the former to give the first entertainment, when Antony asked where should they sup? "There," said Pompey, pointing to his six-oared galley, "that is all the patrimonial home that is left to Pompey." However, after conducting his guests over the bridge to the promontory where the vessel lay at anchor, he entertained them in elegant style. During the entertainment, at which the wine flowed freely, and the raillery upon Antony and Cleopatra ran high, Manas came to Pompey and said to him, secretly, that if he would permit him to cut the cable, he would not only make him master of Sicily and Sardinia, but of the whole Roman Empire! After a moment's deliberation, Pompey answered:—"Fool! why didn't you do the deed first, and afterwards come and consult me?"'

"After bidding their hospitable entertainer good-by, the two visitors departed on their return. A dead silence was maintained for about half the distance to Cincinnati, which was at length broken by Tyson, with, 'Bradbury, the General is a d—d funny old cock, isn't he?'

"Subsequent events proved that the fears of the Harrison men of Pennsylvania were groundless. This delegation was admitted at Harrisburg—their candidate was nominated, elected, and inaugurated."

Political.

—Governor Hayes will open the canvass in Ohio in a speech at Wilmington, Clinton county, on the 12th of August.

—The Virginia Legislature will meet on the fourth Tuesday after the promulgation by the commanding general of the ratification of the Constitution.

—Robert Tyler refuses to accept the nomination for Mayor in Montgomery, Ala., and says that it is his wish never to be a candidate for any public office.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 250 N. NINTH Street.
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AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA. Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.
8 21

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7¼, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 8¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¾, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.
The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.
A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.
RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.
TICKETS.
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.
For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.
An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.
Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.
FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·25 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Supt. W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.
Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	6·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M., returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.
Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12·16 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	6·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.
6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 6·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Saturday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.
4 10§

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·40 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THERMOMETRICAL.

A Comparison of the Temperature During July 1868 and July 1869.

Below will be found a comparative statement of the degrees marked on the thermometer kept at the Merchants' Exchange during the month of July, 1868 and 1869. Last month the weather was extremely fitful. Rainy days, cloudy days, and sultry days, as to their number, ran along in the ratio of great, greater, greatest. It was barely safe to venture out unless assured from the wetting of unexpected showers by an umbrella. The average of the temperature made no approach to July, 1868. We had not a few of those insupportable days when each and every man, as he mopped his forehead, looked like a boiled lobster or a dripping merman on a bender. The truth is, not unfrequently overcoats, in the chill and damp air of the evening, were anything but unwelcome, and full glad were many of the plump shoulders of the fair ones to have the protection of a shawl. At the sea-side and on the mountains—bah! there was no pleasure. The unwarmed and thin-toothed wind at these places reeked not how mercilessly it flew through gauze dresses and linen pantaloons, and whistled the more merrily as teeth chattered its chorus. Our *koi aristoi* were in a pucker. Stay in town they couldn't. Who would be so unfashionable? Stay at the sea-side they couldn't. Who would be so uncomfortable? The result of this precarious, disagreeable and untimely weather was to drive people away from the resorts, for a while at least. They couldn't stand the pressure of the cash, and the prospect of attendant doctor's bills. Springs, mountains, and sea-side places have suffered in consequence. Their guests have been but birds of passage. "'Tis an ill wind that blows, etc.," and the poorer among us, they whose coffers know not the jingle of gold and silver, compelled to stay in town, have not experienced any discomfort. We have not quite wilted nor melted, and in the present enjoyment of cool mornings and evenings can very readily and easily wait for autumn. To us old Sol has been propitious.

The warmest day last month was the 16th; the warmest day of July, 1868, was the 13th. Upon only seven days—the 10th, 11th, 17th, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th—of last month was the temperature higher than upon the corresponding days of July, 1868. Upon the other days of the month, last year beat us dead. The appended table will be found very interesting:—

	1869.			1868.		
	6 *A. M.*	*Noon.*	3 *P. M.*	6 *A. M.*	*Noon.*	3 *P. M.*
July 1....	64	74	78	73½	84	87
" 2....	65	80	83	74	91	94½
" 3....	72	88	89	79½	91	94½
" 4....	81	89	92	80	91	94
" 5....	67½	78	81	80	94½	96
" 6....	65	78	78½	76	88	89
" 7....	65	78½	81½	76	87	91
" 8....	67	82	86	76½	87	89½
" 9....	73	84	75	78½	88	88
" 10....	70	86	88	73	82½	82
" 11....	75	91	93½	72½	85	87
" 12....	75	82	85	79	91½	95
" 13....	72	85	83	85	95	98
" 14....	73	75½	75	85	96	97
" 15....	72	87	90	81	94½	98
" 16....	78½	94½	96	86½	95	96
" 17....	81	89	92	78	87	90
" 18....	77½	88	84	75	86	91
" 19....	69	75	74	78½	90	94
" 20....	67	76	79	79	87	87
" 21....	70	81	83	75	83	87
" 22....	64½	77	80	76	85	88
" 23....	65½	80	80	76	85	88
" 24....	66	82	85	74½	79	79
" 25....	73	87	91	72	83	86½
" 26....	74	83	80	73	81	83½
" 27....	75	83½	85½	75	77	72½
" 28....	73½	86	87	70	82	84
" 29....	68	82	81	71	85½	87½
" 30....	66	76	79½	73	86	88
" 31....	67	79½	81½	75	86	85½

A HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE.

One of the Newspaper Reporters Threatened to be Killed—The Mayor's Office Under Siege.

Among the witnesses who were heard before the Examiners taking testimony in the recent contested election cases was one of the reporters of this journal, who was compelled, in the course of his official duties, to be witness to a transaction which will be of considerable importance to the Judges before whom the case comes up for a decision. In the course of his examination, questions were asked by the counsel, the answers to which reflected upon one Samuel Carson, who has figured notoriously in this city, in election matters, for several years past. Mr. Carson, fancying that the witness had done him a great wrong, evidently made up his mind to have inflicted upon him bodily injury, for at a late hour on Saturday night Mr. Carson accosted the reporter in question while he (the reporter) was sitting on the steps of the telegraph office, beneath the windows of Mayor Fox's office, and tried his best to provoke an attack on him, but this the reporter had sense and discretion enough to avoid. This line of policy proved to be the best, as Mr. Carson, on leaving the place, prior to which he threatened to kill the reporter, joined a party of the roughest material of which the Fourth and Fifth wards can boast, who were standing on the other side of Chesnut street. No doubt their mission, in case that Carson was struck, was to rush over and assault, if not kill, the reporter. However, this was frustrated, but the Mayor's office, during the remainder of the night, was under siege, as this party did not quit the place until daylight appeared.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—During the month of July the following permits were issued for the erection of new buildings:—

Dwellings, 4-story	15	Shed	1
" 3-story	250	Slaughter-houses	2
" 2-story	256	Stables	11
Brewery	1	Stores	6
Boiler-house	1	Storehouses	8
Coach-house	1	Station-house	1
Factories	4	Alterations and additions	100
Offices	4		
School-house	1		
Shops	4	Total	666

During the month there were 12 wooden buildings ordered to be taken down, and 7 dangerous ones ordered to be taken down or made safe.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR JULY.—The arrests for the month of July numbered 3398, which were divided among the various districts as follows:—

District.	*No.*	*District.*	*No.*
First	194	Fourteenth	38
Second	434	Fifteenth	16
Third	562	Sixteenth	73
Fourth	252	Seventeenth	360
Fifth	667	Eighteenth	55
Sixth	197	Reserve	77
Seventh	107	Chesnut Hill	11
Eighth	130	Schuylkill Harbor	15
Ninth	176	Delaware Harbor	2
Tenth	280	Beggar Detectives	37
Eleventh	135		
Twelfth	135	Total	3398
Thirteenth	45		

YOUNG THIEVES.—Charles Costello, William Barth, and Daniel Derrick, three lads, have been arrested and held by Alderman McDonald for the larceny of a watch. It seems that the lads were in the employ of an ice company, and delivered ice to residents in the northeastern part of the city. On Saturday they stopped at the house of Police Sergeant Reiff, of the Eleventh district, and took advantage of the absence of Mrs. Reiff and stole a watch, which was missed shortly after. The lads were taken into custody, and on a search of the cart being made the watch was found under the seat.

A DOUBLE ASSAULT.—Charles Adrian and Thomas Lynch entered the beer saloon of Joseph Shuman, on Race street, above Front, on Saturday evening, and raised a disturbance. Mr. Shuman attempted to eject them, when they turned on him and cut him badly about the head. A policeman came along and took them into custody, and locked them up in the Sixth Ward Station. Lynch also assaulted a fellow-prisoner who was in the same cell with him. He was held by Alderman Hurley in $1000 bail, and Adrian was bound over in $800 bail for trial.

A DEADLY ASSAULT.—Patrick Cassaday has been held by Alderman Hurley in $1000 for an assault and battery on Mr. Aible, at the Barley Sheaf Hotel, Second street, below Vine. It appears that both board at the above hotel, and met on the stairs on Saturday evening, when Cassaday assaulted Mr. Aible with a loaded cane over the head. He was immediately taken into custody and disposed of as above stated.

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Annie Callahan has been employed as a servant in the family of Mr. Clapp, No. 1348 Spruce street. The family has been out of town for some time, during which a lot of silverware has been stolen. Annie was left in charge of the dwelling, and she has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft. She will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Howard Williams (colored) attempted to steal a coat from the market at Delaware avenue and Dock street, at an early hour this morning. He was chased by a private watchman, and captured at Second and Walnut streets by Policeman Stewart, of the Third district. On being taken before Alderman Carpenter he was committed in default of bail.

ROBBERY.—On Friday morning last the shoemaker store of Robert Barr, at Chesnut Hill, was entered and robbed of boots and shoes to the value of $45. An entrance was effected through the window.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—At 2 o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was caused by a trifling fire at the stable attached to the coal-yard of Scherer & Snider, on Ninth street above Poplar.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL, AND INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—E. M. Lingo has been arrested on the charge of committing an assault and battery, with intent to kill, and J. H. Lingo for interfering with a policeman. Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a man and woman were promenading along Delaware avenue, below Walnut street. They were stopped by E. M. Lingo, who attempted to take the man away from the woman. The man wouldn't go, when he (Lingo) pulled out a revolver and fired two shots, neither of which, however, took effect. He then knocked the woman down. Policeman Dalton came along and necked Lingo, whose brother, J. H. Lingo, stepped up and succeeded in rescuing him. They then ran on to a propeller, where Policeman Dalton caught them. Both were taken before Alderman Carpenter, who held E. M. in $1000 bail for assault and battery with intent to kill, and J. H. in $800 bail for interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duties.

THE ASSAULT ON WATCHMAN KENDIG—SEVERAL PARTIES DELIVER THEMSELVES INTO CUSTODY.—Daniel Kendig, the ex-reserve policeman, who was so outrageously beaten at an early hour yesterday morning, on Tenth street, below Chesnut, by a gang of ruffians, is still lying in a critical condition at his residence on Jacoby street, near Vine. The physicians are of the opinion that he will not recover. In the event that he does, he will lose the sight of one eye, if not both. Mayor Fox has issued instructions to the detectives to investigate the entire matter, and arrest all parties who are suspected. John Burns and Samuel Torrance, both of whom have been implicated in the affair, delivered themselves, at noon to-day, into the custody of Detective Miller. They protest their innocence.

THE DOG-CATCHERS.—Eighty dogs were captured during the past week; 6 were redeemed and 74 slaughtered. 53 goats were taken up, of which one was redeemed and the remainder sold. One horse was also captured, and no one claiming, him he was sold.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Pierce Flynn was accidentally shot through the neck by Edward Singer while handling a revolver at Roxborough.

THE INDIANS.

The Recent Battle in the Southwest.

The Winona, Minn., *Republican* publishes the following private letter, giving a detailed account of a battle with the Indians in the Southwest:—

CAMP FIFTH CAVALRY, NORTH PLATTE RIVER, FIFTY MILES ABOVE FORT SEDGWICK, July 12, 1869.—We left the Republican river four days since to follow an Indian trail. Made long, hard marches over very rough country, but every one kept up well and pushed ahead, as the signs of Indians thickened as we proceeded. Yesterday morning we cut loose from our train, and, after marching ten or twelve miles, the scouts reported a large village ahead. General Carr lengthened out at a gallop, and you never saw cavalry go as we did for about ten miles. No signs ahead, and we were commencing to think our scouts mistaken, when they motioned us to come further to the left. We went over, and, sure enough, there were their herds grazing about two miles off. The regiment was got together behind a ridge which completely screened us, the Pawnees on the left, nearest the village, Company D next, Companies C, H, A, G and E on the right. At the command from the General, we all started with a rush. The Indians on my left had stripped for the fight, and went in like red devils. I was ordered to keep up with them. We could not see the village, and were riding for the herd, but on reaching the top of the next ridge there lay the village a little to our left and front. You never heard such a shout; the way we rode for it was a caution. Every company tried to get there first, but I had the advantage of being the nearest. The Pawnees were with me, and, seeing themselves supported, put right ahead. It was a magnificent sight to see the regulars rushing ahead at a run. The Indians we attacked were Dog Soldiers, the worst rascals on the plains. They are the same band that General Carr fought in May, and the same ones that committed the depredations in Kansas some six weeks since. They were moving West with their stock and property, and had camped to rest, feeling secure in their out-of-the-way camp. They were taken completely by surprise, and did not have time to get anything away but some stock. I expected they would fight for their pillage, but they made only a feeble effort to stop us. We rushed through the village on to the hills after them about five miles, when we gave up the chase, as our horses had given out. There never was a more complete Indian triumph on the plains. We killed seventy-three, captured seventeen women and children, 560 head of stock and their whole outfit. They left their lodges standing, with everything in and around them, and this was all accomplished without the loss of a single man on our side. We had great times, after our return, hunting up Indian curiosities, etc.

A CHURCH FEUD.

An Ecclesiastical Trial in Canada—The Employment of Evangelistic Agents.

Montreal, as well as Chicago and Pittsburg, has a church scandal of her own, the particulars of which are thus stated by the *Witness*:—

The Presbytery of Guelph, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church, at their late session, considered the case of Rev. J. K. Smith, charged with preaching unsound doctrines, and with practices contrary to the rules and standards of the Church. The specific charges made against him were the following:—Holding that the unconverted are not to use the means of grace, such as reading the Scriptures, attending ordinances, praying to God, and singing the psalms; teaching that God's sovereign design of saving some sinners can be frustrated and rendered null by human agency; practising the use of unauthorized hymns in public worship; denouncing the character and preaching of other ministers of the Church as sending souls to hell while going to hell themselves; admitting unauthorized persons of both sexes to preach in his church, some of whom had no connection with any church; teaching that man can believe of himself, and that every sinner that hears the Word receives also the power to believe. A great many witnesses, both lay and clerical, were examined, and the Presbytery, after hearing Mr. Smith in explanation, acquitted him of the charges brought against him, declaring their confidence in the soundness of his teaching. At the same time they felt convinced that the teaching of parties addressing the people in Mr. Smith's church was of a nature to convey erroneous impressions, and they reiterated the caution uttered by the late Synod in its deliverance in regard to the employment of evangelistic agents.

Champagne in California.

The *Abend Post* (German) of San Francisco gives an account of the manufacture of champagne in California. This important branch of industry was begun by Sansevaine Brothers in 1857. From their entire stock bottled, which was over ten thousand dozen, they barely drew a few hundred bottles of wine, the rest being a failure, and they are said to have lost $75,000 in the experiment. Then came Dabaune & Crevolin, the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society and others, all of whom failed to produce successfully, and with regularity, a commercial article, though from time to time they did bring before public notice a few sample dozens from their entire lots that were good. There was lost in these different experiments over $200,000. Not until two years ago was the manufacture of champagne brought to a successful issue. Starting with the intention of producing only one hundred dozen per month, one maker increased his establishment until it now turns out eight hundred dozen per month.

The actual wine districts of the champagne country are not as large in area as Sonoma county, and still they produce annually about 60,000,000 gallons of wine; and still this is not enough for local consumption and manufacture of champagne, but they draw over 12,000,000 more gallons from different parts of France, and from this they produce annually nearly 20,000,000 dozen of sparkling wine. The people on the Pacific coast alone consume of champagne imported, 40,000 dozen annually. The cases or baskets have an average value of eighteen dollars, giving a sum total of $720,000 for agents' rates.

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK MARKETS

Government Bonds Continue Active, and are Still Advancing.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The Government bond market continues active, and prices advanced this morning on an average ¼ per cent. Jay Cooke & Co., apparently on good authority, deny the truth of a recent Washington despatch, announcing a movement in favor of a Government tax on American securities abroad. The stock market is generally dull: Northwest shows an advance of 1¼ per cent.; New York Central advanced 2 per cent. during the morning, but at 1 P. M. the prices declined to 209, which was the opening quotation. The Gold market is very dull, at unchanged prices, and no business is being done of any account. The Money market is active but easy at 6 per cent. Foreign exchange is firm but dull; 109¼ is bid for 60 day paper, but cable transfers are open as low as 110⅝.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Stocks strong. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136⅞; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 123½; do. 1865, do., 123⅞; do. do. new, 123⅝; do. 1867, 122⅞; do. 1868, 122⅝; 10-40s, 115⅝; Virginia sixes, new, 61¼; Missouri sixes, 87½; Cumberland preferred, 33¼; New York Central, 210; Erie, 98¾; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 186¾; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 106½; Illinois Central, 141½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Western Union Telegraph, 38¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153.

The Grain and Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Cotton steady; 600 bales sold at 33½c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat active, and advanced 2@3c. sales of 64,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·51@1·56; No. 1 at $1·61. Corn dull; sales of 39,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·04@1·06. Oats quiet at 82@84. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. New Mess, $33; prime, $27·25@28·25. Lard quiet at 19½c. Whisky dull at $1·10.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 2—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. American securities firm. U. S. Five twenties, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—A.M.—Cotton is a shade firmer and the sales will probably reach 14,000 bales. Flour, 28s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 2—A. M.—Sugar afloat, 28s. Turpentine, 26s. 9d.@27s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 2—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet at 83¼; Erie, 19¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—P. M.—Cotton steady. It is now thought the sales will reach 15,000 bales. Red Wheat, 9s. 5d.

HAVRE, Aug. 2.—Cotton, 153f. on the spot active; 154f. afloat.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Response of the Walkerites to the Tender of a Union with the Wells Party.

The Chairman of the Walker Republican Executive Committee of Virginia has sent the following reply to the letter from the Chairman of the Wells Committee, proposing a union of the two wings of the Republican party in that State:—

ROOMS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, TRUE REPUBLICAN PARTY, RICHMOND, July 31, 1869.—To Colonel John W. Jenkins, Chairman Wells Republican State Committee—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 27th inst. is to hand, and I am instructed by my committee to respond to it in the same frank spirit that characterizes your communication. We fully agree with you that not only the restoration of Virginia to the Union, but her future prosperity and greatness, are dependent upon the cordial endorsement of the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the declared acts of President Grant. In enforcing those acts in March last, when we found ourselves compelled by force of circumstances to oppose the policy of the President or withdraw from the Wells party, we selected the latter as the alternative, and selecting true Republicans as our standard-bearers, we went before the people of the State and incited them to rally upon our platform, based as it was upon a Republican foundation, broad enough for every patriot in the land to stand upon. I need not remind you with what alacrity the intelligent, patriotic voters of the State rallied to our call. The results of the 6th of July are too fresh in our memory to need repetition. With a voice almost unanimous the white voters of Virginia indorsed the policy of President Grant and the acts of Congress relative to reconstruction, thus openly declaring themselves in favor of Republican measures. True, many of these gentlemen had in former times acted with the secessionists of the South; but are they less Republicans because of their antecedents, and would they have been denied admittance into the Wells party had they sought admission? We think not. You invite a coalition of the two wings of the Republican party. We cannot admit that the party is divided. On the contrary, we claim that the Grant-Walker party is the National Republican party of Virginia, representing the policy of the President and of Congress, and as such have no divisions to heal. True, a majority of the colored people, under the misdirection of the Wells leaders, voted against the policy of President Grant, but their eyes have been opened to their mistake, and they are flocking by hundreds to the Grant-Walker standard. To the late Wells party we have only to say, we shall gladly welcome them to our ranks, for we are unwilling to deprive any class of citizens of the innumerable blessings that must flow to Virginia from an unequivocal enforcement of these national principles of which President Grant and the Congress of the United States are the head and front. Respectfully yours,

C. K. GILMER,
Chairman True Republican Executive Committee.

SMITH.

Goldwin Writes Another Letter on the Alabama Claims.

To the Editor of the London *Daily News*—Sir:—The extreme positions of Mr. Sumner's speech may now be said to have been repudiated by public opinion in America; the intention of coercing us by threat of war has been disclaimed; and the attitude assumed towards England by General Grant's Government is amicable and courteous. If the British Government now saw fit, without further discussion, to take a frank and generous step in advance, the motive of the act could not be misunderstood, nor could the honor of England suffer any disparagement. I am aware that the case of the Alabama is a case for arbitration, and that an arbitrator representing the general rights and interests of nations should be slow to hold a neutral power responsible in damages for a mere failure to prevent a violation of its territory, there being no evidence of complicity or connivance. But if policy suggests, there is nothing to forbid a relinquishment of our strict legal rights, though no policy can warrant an abandonment of honor. And the voice of true honor tells us that the Alabama ought not to have escaped. A spontaneous offer of compensation for the mischief done by the Alabama made at this moment would, as I believe, satisfy the great majority of the American people, and close morally, as well as legally, a controversy which is full of evil—not sentimental only, but commercial—at present, and which is fraught with danger for the future.

I am, etc., GOLDWIN SMITH.
Ithaca, July 3.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

A Naval Paymaster's Clerk to be Court-martialled for Embezzling $10,000—The President Pardons a Passer of Counterfeit Money.

FROM NEW YORK.

Pardon of a Counterfeiter.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—James Carr, convicted of attempting to pass counterfeit money, has been pardoned by the President.

The Seizure of the Yacht Henrietta.

It having been reported that the yacht Henrietta had been seized by Marshal Barlow, the Marshal denies the truth of the statement, and gives the following version of the matter:—

"I received word from a certain source that the yacht Henrietta was being fitted out in the port of New London for filibustering purposes connected with the Cuban revolutionists. I sent word last week to the Collector of the Port of New London to seize the yacht if he found, upon examination, that the circumstances warranted it. Since then I have heard nothing further about the matter, and do not know whether the yacht was seized or not."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Naval Court-Martial.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—A naval court-martial will convene in New York on Tuesday next, Captain Allmain presiding, to try Paymaster's Clerk R. T. Bogart for alleged embezzlement of $10,000 belonging to the Government, in December last.

Put Out the Rebels!

A delegation from Norfolk, Va., headed by members of Congress from that district, called at the Navy Department to-day to request that certain alleged Rebels be removed from the Navy Yard, and replaced by persons formerly there claiming to have been ostracized at the commencement of the late war.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

This morning Judge Brewster opened the August term of the Court, and as an evidence that he means business may be mentioned the fact the docks were filled with prisoners brought up for immediate trial, which is a rare circumstance for the first day of a term.

Thomas Dewees, Esq., living in Ludlow street, above Fortieth, was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, and the gentlemen composing that body having been sworn, received from the Judge the following brief but model instruction:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—The prison calendar for this session contains over 160 names. It will therefore be necessary for you to act promptly upon the bills which may be laid before you by the District Attorney. Where twelve of your number are satisfied by the testimony of a single witness that there is probable cause for further inquiry, you will return the indictment a true bill. You need not examine all the witnesses endorsed except where the Commonwealth fails to make out her case. When all the proof has been heard, if twelve do not agree to return a true bill, the indictment must be endorsed "ignoramus," and if it charge a misdemeanor, you must note whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs.

In cases which concern the public, and especially in homicides, you should be stern in your vindication of the law. In bills charging murder you have nothing to do with the question of degree. On no account bind yourselves to that mawkish sentiment which sympathizes with all criminals in exact proportion to the enormity of their offenses, which has little pity for the ordinary thief, yet lavishes its tenderness upon the assassin. By far the largest number of cases which will be submitted to you belong to the class originating in private spite. With these public justice has no concern.

Criminal courts were not created to foment or to pander to either malice or extortion. They do not sit for the collection of bad debts or the accumulation of costs. All cases which fall within this category should be promptly ignored, and the prosecutors ordered to pay the costs.

I recommend you to inquire into the abuses of our license laws, whereby many escape the payment of just taxes to the discouragement of all who obey the statutes, and to the great prejudice of the public treasury. It is also proper that your attention should be called to the long-standing evil of the want of a House of Correction.

A DESPERATE CASE.

During the last term two men, John Outen and Robert Evarts, committed by Alderman Sterne, of Frankford, were tried upon the charge of attacking one Buzby while drunk in the street. When the case came to trial, it appears that the only witness examined gave no information against the defendants, and they were therefore acquitted. Alderman Sterne, feeling that the evidence given before him was sufficient to have convicted them if heard by the jury, called the attention of the Court to the matter, and submitted the testimony upon which he committed them to prison, which so far persuaded the Court, Judge Peirce sitting in this particular case, that the defendants had been concerned in the offense, that, notwithstanding their acquittal, he required them to give security in $2000 bail to keep the peace.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1800 City 6s, New	100⅝	300 sh Read R	s.48·81
$400 do	s.101	200 do	c 48¾
$8000 Ch & Wal bds	85½	100 do	48¾
53 sh Minehill R.	54	200 do	b30.48·81
200 sh Read R.	s60. 48⅝	100 do	s30. 48¾
300 do	.s30. 48¾	100 do	s54. 48⅞
500 do	b60.48·94	300 do	s. 49

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s R Ln	87½	119 sh Leh Val R.	s. 57
$2000 do	87½	200 sh Read R.	s10 49
$1000 City6s, New	101	200 do	rg41. 49
$1000 Leh Gold 1	96⅞	100 do	s60. 48⅞
$6000 Phila & E 7s.	85	28 sh Penna RR.	56½
$11000 Elmira 7s	89½	12 do	56⅝

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Lynching of a Horse Thief and Murderer in Illinois—A Murderous Affray in St. Louis.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Lynch Law in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—The excitement at Pekin, Illinois, with regard to the killing of the Deputy Sheriff of Tazewell county, while attempting to arrest two horse-thieves, culminated yesterday, when the crowd burst into the jail, took the leader out, and hung him. Several of the lynching party were cut by him, one so badly that he will probably not recover. It is thought most of the gang will be lynched.

Arrival of Steamships.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Arrived, steamships City of Washington and Nevada.

A Grand Row at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—A fight occurred yesterday afternoon between some river men and some rowdies. During the row Sherman Thurston, the pugilist, and some friends drove up, and Thurston demanded fair play. He was immediately assaulted, and knocked down three of his assailants, when he was shot three times. He was brought to this city, and, although suffering a great deal, his wounds are not fatal.

The Altoona Incendiaries.

ALTOONA, Aug. 2.—Application for a new trial in the case of the convicted incendiaries has been made, and will be decided to-day, when, if not granted, they will be immediately sentenced.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to Nuisances," approved September 23, 1864.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the provisions of the sixth section of the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to Nuisances," approved September 23, 1864, be and are hereby extended to all the private streets and alleys in the said city.

Section 2. That the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the same ordinance are hereby extended so as to prohibit the depositing of any garbage or filth upon any vacant lot in the said city, or of any ashes, dirt, or rubbish thereon, except when the surface of said lot shall be below the grade of the street or streets bordering thereon.

Section 3. That the provisions of said ordinance and the supplements thereto shall also apply and be extended to the riding or propelling of velocipedes upon the sidewalks or in the public squares of said city.

Section 4. That the penalty imposed for the violation of any of the provisions of said ordinance or the supplements thereto shall hereafter be five dollars, instead of two dollars, as provided in said ordinance.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
724 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE Authorizing the Employment of Additional Counsel to Attend before Juries Assessing Park Damages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to employ, not exceeding two, additional counsel to represent the city before juries in the matter of the assessment of damages for land taken for the park; provided that the compensation of said additional counsel shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars each per annum, and provided also that the expenses shall be taken from the appropriation to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
14 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To make an appropriation for a new roof to the Lincoln Grammar School, Fifteenth section.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirteen hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for a tin roof to the Lincoln Grammar School, in the Fifteenth school section, and the warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in conformity with existing ordinances; provided that the said sum of thirteen hundred dollars shall be taken from Item No. 142 of the appropriation for school purposes for 1869 in the Seventeenth school section.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
7 20 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Repair and Erection of Boat-houses on a certain Wharf on the river Delaware.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That on and after the passage of this resolution it shall be lawful to repair or erect boat-houses or sheds of brick or other material upon the first wharf north of Shackamaxon street, on the river Delaware, now owned and occupied by Mr. George Sheppard, of this city, said sheds or buildings not to exceed twenty feet in height above the wharf level, and nine feet in width; provided that the permission hereby granted shall be revocable by the city of Philadelphia at its option, indicated by the passage of a resolution without notice; and provided that the sum of twenty-five dollars be paid into the City Treasury to pay for the publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
7 14 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE Relating to Public Drinking Fountains.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after the passage of this ordinance the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby instructed to issue permits to the "Philadelphia Fountain Society," for public fountains, troughs, etc., without charge of water rent; provided, before any such permits shall be issued for the erection of any such fountains or troughs, in front of or upon any property owned by the city, the parties applying for said permits shall first procure the written consent of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, all ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
7 14 Mayor of Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTEREST —THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail lose $8 per year. There are thousands in our midst widows, dependent father and mothers, and orphan children who are entitled, but who have no applied for a pension. All who think they are should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT LEA & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the State Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 13 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from, and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants. 7 30

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency,